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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Kosovan, Anichkin, Krasikov]
U.S. Election Outcome CC 1
Latin American Events CC 3
Situation in Britain CC 4
French Political Scene CC 4
FRG Delegate's CSCE Speech 'Cheap Illusion' of Pressure CC 8
[(Grimieskiekh)]

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Denouncement of Deng Xiaoping Italian Interview Cited B 1
PRAVDA Notes End of PRC Visit by Yugoslavia's Djuranovic B 3
[11 Nov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolian Foreign Affairs Minister To Visit USSR 'Late November' C 1
Kuchko Views Military Ties Between Great Britain, Japan C 1
Polyanov Scores Japanese Activeness in 'Militarist' Sphere C 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Nov]
Briefs: DPRK Delegation Visit C 3

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Cites Indian Party Official on Upcoming Brezhnev Visit D 1
[Shurygin, 11 Nov]
Confession of French Newsmen on Afghan Television Reported D 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report [7 Nov] D 1
French Media Reaction [Krivopalov in IZVESTIYA 12 Nov] D 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Kekkonen Continues Official Visit to Soviet Union G 1
Kremlin Dinner G 1
Dinner Speeches [PRAVDA 13 Nov] G 1
Communique on Visit G 6
Comparison on Talks [PRAVDA 13 Nov] G 10
Departs Baku G 11
Leaves for Home G 11
Dashkov on Visit G 11
PRAVDA Views Participation in Finnish Nuclear Power Project G 12
[Kuznetsov, 12 Nov]
Soviet-Italian Joint Communique Published on Colombo Visit G 13
[PRAVDA 13 Nov]
Army Paper Surveys NATO Arms Standardization Efforts G 16
[Bondarenko, Bunin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Nov]
Soviet-French Energy Colloquium Opens in Moscow 17 Nov G 18

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reports on Fighting in Iran, Iranian Attack on Kuwait H 1
Iraqis Out of Susangerd H 1
Surikov Reports on Beginning of RDF Exercises in Egypt H 1
Egyptian Concern Over Trade Union Discontent Noted H 2
Report on Soviet Industrial Cooperation With PDRY [Borzenko] H 2
Palestinian Official Meets With PDRY President in Aden H 3
Soviet Naval Base To Be Built on Island of Socotra H 3
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 17 Nov]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on USSR Visit of President Machel J 1
Brezhnev, Machel Talks J 1
Brezhnev Kremlin Address J 2
Machel Kremlin Speech J 4
Talks Continue J 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Molniya-1 Communications Satellite Launched U 1
Salyut-6 Orbital Parameters Successfully Adjusted U 1
26th Soviet Antarctic Expedition Departs Leningrad U 1
Briefs: State Prizes to Authors; Oil, Gas Conference; U 2
Computer Application Session

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

First Typhoon Class Nuclear Submarine Launched V 1
[Wetter in London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 14 Nov]
New Class Missile Cruiser Undergoes Sea Trials V 1
[Wetter in London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 15 Nov]
Militia Day Meeting Attended by Pelshe, Shchelokov V 1
[PRAVDA 11 Nov]

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD142216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist and Anatoly Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The U.S. presidential elections are over. Victory, as has already been reported, was won by the Republican, Reagan. A change of power has therefore taken place in Washington. The political analysts have yet to give a detailed analysis of the results of the 1980 presidential elections, but until then I would like to ask you, Oleg Nikolayevich, the following question. What can be said of the results of the U.S elections on the basis of the information that we now have?

U.S. Election Outcome

[Anichkin] First of all, I think one should dwell on the facts. The Democrats, as you well know, suffered a crushing defeat. That is, on all counts. Ronald Reagan won 44 states out of the 50 and obtained 489 presidential electors. In all, only 270 were needed. All the rest went to Carter. That is, 49 electoral votes from 6 states. Fifty-one percent of the electorate who took part in the voting voted for Reagan. For Carter it was 41 percent.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how many voters went to the polls during the elections on 4 November?

[Anichkin] Eighty-four million people out of 160.5 million Americans eligible to vote. In other words, 52.3 percent of the electorate. On the basis of this data it is possible to make a definite calculation. I want to say that our supposition, which we voiced in the preceding program, was completely justified. The point is that with each presidential election the political passivity of the American voters increases, which in its turn is evidence of their attitude to the two-party system in the United States. On the other hand, the election results show that not much more than 20 percent of Americans eligible to vote voted for the victor. I want to state that this demonstrates that the new, 40th president of the United States, is the choice of a minority, as by the way, it has often been in the past.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in the majority of cases a U.S. president has managed to achieve his re-election. This time it did not happen. What can be said about this?

[Anichkin] Indeed, Carter has been President for just one term. It is yet more evidence of the serious nature of the defeat for the Democrats. Let's recall that in this century only one of the elected presidents has not gone on for a second term. This was the Republican Hoover in 1932, when he was defeated by Roosevelt.

[Kosovan] Excuse me Oleg Nikolayevich, but what about Gerald Ford in 1976?

[Anichkin] I said of the elected presidents. Ford became President, as you probably remember following the resignation of Nixon in 1974. He was then vice president, a post to which he was also not elected. He was appointed by Nixon after the shameful resignation of Spiro Agnew who had been caught embezzling.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, besides the president there were the elections of the whole of the House of Representatives and a third of the Senate. What were the results of these elections?

[Anichkin] They approximately coincide with the results of the presidential elections. For the first time in 26 years the Republicans have obtained a majority in the upper house, the Senate. Now the balance of forces is as follows: 53 Republicans senators to 46 Democrat senators. Previously the balance favored the Democrats--58 to 41.

[Kosovan] You have cited only 99 of the 100 senators--2 from each state.

[Anichkin] No, we haven't lost one. The Senate has one so-called independent. But he, as a rule, votes with the Democrats. He retains his place in the Senate. As far as the House of Representatives is concerned there too the Democrats suffered substantial losses. They did not lose their majority, but it has been reduced considerably. In assessing the general picture of the election results the House of Representatives speaker, O'Neill said: The Democrats have suffered a disastrous defeat. One must here bear in mind that in Congress, in one or other of the chambers, there will not be several well-known liberal. I am talking of Senators McGovern, Frank Church, Birch Bayh, Culver and others.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I have before me letters from our listeners, in particular from Andrey Petrovich Arkhipov from Krasnoyarsk, Igor Arnoldovich Petrov from Moscow, Semen Stepanovich Chausov from Krivoy Rog, and others. The listeners are interested in the following question: Can one now say that a new situation is forming in the Washington power system?

[Anichkin] To a certain extent, yes. The results of the elections speak for themselves. However, a certain amount of time is needed in order to analyze the results of the elections in more detail. At present I would like to refer to the statements of some American political observers, who in one way or another have been assessing the situation that is forming in Washington. The well-known observer David Broder believes, for instance, that the victory of Reagan and also the gaining control of the Senate by the Republicans and the improvement of their position in the House of Representatives signifies, possibly, the largest shift in the political arena of the United States since 1952, when the Republicans put an end to the 20-year control of the White House and Congress by the Democrats. The Washington POST has noted that it is not excluded that--I cite the newspaper--many concepts of American politics will be swept out of Washington.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is clearly appropriate now to talk of the main reasons for the defeat of the Democrats. This question is posed by Vitaliy Yevgeniyevich Bannikov from Minsk, Aleksandr Petrovich Kravchenko from Vladivostok, and others.

[Anichkin] I would say Carter, along with the Democrats. The results of the elections are above all a fiasco for Carter himself. He was not even supported by the traditional Democrat supporters. At any rate the number of them was reduced considerably. He did not even get support in the southern states, if one leaves out his home state of Georgia. Carter did not fulfill the majority of his promises that he distributed so generously 4 years ago. In his time inflation more than trebled and unemployment more than doubled. The economy at the same time saw, as distinct from past years, an increase in inflation accompanied by a fall in production. In foreign policy there was a predominance of inconsistency and uncertainty. Moralizing concerning human rights rebounded upon America itself, which cannot boast about achievements in this sphere. In other words there was a decline in the authority and the prestige of the United States. After Vietnam and the Watergate scandal, Carter failed to return or restore the authority of presidential power in the United States and also abroad. A desire for change was manifested in everything, including a change in the leadership.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, could you tell us something about the president elect, Ronald Reagan. I think it will be of interest to many listeners who are interested in the United States.

[Anichkin] Reagan began in politics quite early, back in his student days. He was a Democrat in the times of Roosevelt and now he quite often cites him. Reagan changed his political colors in the sixties. He was an active supporter or Goldwater in the 1964 campaign.

He was twice elected governor of California. Three times he attempted to become a presidential candidate. In 1968 he was squeezed out by Nixon and in 1976 by Ford. Reagan is in favor of stepping up American military might and the achievement of U.S. military supremacy. It is from such positions that he regards the SALT II treaty. At the same time his advisors direct attention to such points. The nearer Reagan has approached the White House, the more moderate have been his enunciations. One can suppose that this process will continue. It is a question, if one can put it like this, of the restoration of reserves of strength [zapasa prochnosti] for the United States.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the present period in the political life of the United States is being called a transitional one. What is its essence? Such a question is asked by Vyacheslav Ivanovich Gorokhov from Kineshma and Petr Vasilyevich Krivoshenok from Poltava.

[Anichkin] It is the process of handing over power. Until 20 January next year, when Reagan's inauguration takes place, Carter will be in the President's chair. By this time Reagan is to have formed his administration, that is, he is to make about 3,000 appointments, including the naming of the new secretary of state, the defense secretary, the secretary of the treasury, and so on. At present various combinations of names known to us are being cited, people who occupied various posts in the administrations of Nixon and Ford. There is mention of Kissinger, General Haig, Shultz, Simon and several others.

[Kosovan] The last question, Oleg Nikolayevich. What, in your opinion, will the shape of Soviet-American relations?

[Anichkin] The Soviet Union has always stood for the development of good-neighborly relations with the United States, independent of what administration is in power. The Soviet Union and the United States have different ideologies and different systems. But we have never been adherents of political problems in bilateral relations or international questions being resolved with the aid of force. We are in favor of the resolving disputed problems at the negotiation table. It is clearly too early to judge what course the new administration will take. But nonetheless one can say that the future of Soviet-American relations, to a large extent, depends on whether the course of negotiations prevails or whether the line toward confrontation will be pursued.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Latin American Events

A listener of ours in Kashin, Kalininskaya Oblast, Leonid Vasilyevich Yefremova, asks for details on the Organization of American States. It is known, he writes, that the United States rules the roost in this organization, and always strives to subordinate its junior partners to its economic, political and military domination. Comrade Yefremov asks: What is the present line-up of forces in the OAS, in connection with recent events in Latin America?

By recent events, which are exerting an influence on the activities of the OAS, I think Leonid Vasilyevich has in mind the growth of the anti-American movement and the desire of the ruling circles in the majority of Latin American countries to free themselves from U.S. guardianship and to work out their own domestic and foreign policies. This desire is evinced even by states which could never be called leftwing or progressive. Washington, of course, retains powerful levers for pressure on Latin American countries. There are still dictatorships there, ready to fulfill any desire of their American bosses. But times have changed radically since the OAS was formed a little over 30 years ago. At that time, the organization was nicknamed the U.S. colonies department.

Its headquarters is in Washington, and up to this year, it had been funded mainly by the U.S. Treasury. But since the first socialist state appeared in the Western Hemisphere, each OAS General Assembly in turn--and it meets every year--has exposed more and more faults in the American mechanism for managing the affairs of the southern neighbors of the United States. Although Cuba quit the OAS in 1962, the organization has been more and more grief to Washington. Things reached such a pitch that there was serious consideration of dissolving the organization and creating a new one, without the participation of the United States. Latin Americans are inclined to think that they should discuss and decide their problems without supervision by Uncle Sam. True, this idea has not yet been applied in practice, but it may be considered that a derivative of it, in some degree, is the creation of various regional associations, such as the Latin American economic system.

I should now like to reply to a question from Sergey Alekseyevich Kondratsov of Lipetsk, Ivan Fedorovich Krivoruchenko of Kiev and Matvey Lutich Ivanov of Moscovskaya Oblast. What is the situation in the opposition British Labor Party, which might soon return to power?

Situation in Britain

This party is now experiencing a very interesting and complex moment in its history, which in my opinion could influence its entire future development. For quite a long time now, relations within the Labor Party have been noted for the disagreements between the left and right wings. The party's recent annual conference in Blackpool was marked by a fundamental success by the left. The conference, reflecting the mood of the majority of ordinary Britons, called for the defeat of the antiworker policy of the Conservatives, opposing it by a line of expanding the state sector of the economy and struggling against unemployment. Besides this, a decision was taken to oppose the deployment in Britain of new American nuclear missiles, and also to liquidate nuclear weapons bases on British soil. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that when taking over power from the Conservatives, the Labor leaders, having acquired their ministerial portfolios, as a rule do not consider it necessary to be governed by the decisions taken. Most of them just stay on paper. Taking this into account, the representatives of the Labor leftwing managed to have two important amendments to the party's charter passed by the conference. The first of these provides that Labor MP's are obliged to account for their actions to their local organizations. The second amendment concerns the method of electing the party leader. The local party organizations--the rank-and-file members of the party and the trade unions--must have access to the election. True, this question is only to be finally decided by a special labor conference to be held in January.

The Blackpool decisions aroused panic, not only among the rightwing of the Labor Party, but throughout the ruling camp. If Labor should again take the helm of the ship of state, this could mean not just a change of government but a change of political course. These fears became particularly strong after the recent resignation of the party leader, Callaghan. Michael Foot, one of the leaders of the party's leftwing, was elected in his place. The leftwing Laborites came out on top. But the struggle for a change in the party's policy is not ended. In effect, it has only just begun.

French Political Scene

As the results of the U.S. presidential election and the FRG parliamentary elections have been summed up, the attention of the world press and public is gradually turning to the next major political campaign, which will get under way next year in France. It will be time there for the election of the head of state, the president of the republic, who, in accordance with the Constitution, has exceptionally wide rights and powers. We have received quite a number of letters, the authors of which are interested in the internal political situation in France. Many of these letters pose the question: Who is likely to be the next French head of state? We have passed all these letters to Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer.

Anatoliy Andreyevich, you have worked as a correspondent in France and must have met there many of the politicians who are now striving for the highest post in the state. Which of them, in your opinion, has the best chance of winning in the struggle now beginning?

[Krasikov] First of all I must say that the election campaign in France has not yet officially opened. The elections are still 6 months away, in fact rather more. However, the number of candidates, who have made it known one way or another that they will be standing in the forthcoming contest, is unprecedentedly great. There are already about 30 known candidates.

[Kosovan] That is all very well, but obviously not all of them can be considered as serious candidates.

[Krasikov] No, of course they can't. As the Paris press stresses, it is simply impossible to take seriously such candidates as, for instance, the ultraright politicians Le Pen and (Gouchonnerie) and members of other miniscule groups such as (Britte Lalounde), (Jean Modde Larey), (Jacques Guilliaume) or (Michel Pachoff). There are other politicians whose names are, to some extent, known, and have therefore greater chances, taking account of the overall balance of forces in the political arena of the country.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, obviously, out of 30-odd candidates, only a few people can be taken really seriously.

[Krasikov] Yes, I would say no more than six.

[Kosovan] Well then, maybe we should talk about them. Who are they? Whom do they represent? And what are their platforms for the election?

[Krasikov] I would name the present president of the republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, as candidate No 1. True, up to now, he has not once officially declared that he intends to stand. But all the same, no one in France doubts that he will be a candidate. At any rate, the political group which unconditionally supports his policy, the Union for French Democracy [UDF], has not put forward any other candidate. Looking ahead, I would say that apart from the UDF there is only one party in France which has rallied round its leader, and that is the French Communist Party [PCF], which has put forward Georges Marchais, the PCF general secretary, as its candidate for president. All the other groups and parties in the country are split, and are wavering, since each of them has not just one candidate each, but several, who are waging a fiercely competitive struggle among themselves.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, do you think Giscard d'Estaing could be elected president of France for a second term?

[Kreasinkov] I do not know if he will be re-elected president, but I would not exclude the possibility. Valery Giscard d'Estaing is a man with great work experience in high-level state posts. He worked for many years under the direct guidance of General de Gaulle and then President Pompidou. He is trusted and supported by big capital. At the same time, in his foreign policy--which is directed toward defending France's independence, including independence from the transatlantic monopolies--he has earned the respect of representatives of various social groups. French people of different political convictions welcomed Giscard d'Estaing's efforts directed toward preserving and developing the relaxation of international tension, including times when the winds of the cold war were blowing keenly from Washington.

It was not by chance that opinion polls taken recently show that the president is one of the most popular politicians in his country.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, who is the most likely rival to President Giscard D'Estaing in his own camp? This is not my question, it is asked in the letters of Aleksandr Ivanovich Kruglov of Moscow, Petro Petrovich Troyepolskiy of Kharkov, and others.

[Krasikov] I have already said that the political group standing behind the president, the UDF, is virtually unanimous in support for his candidature. However, the government coalition also includes other organizations, primarily the Rally for the Republic [RPR]. This organization unites those who are called the followers of Du Gaulle. Its membership now totals about 500,000. This is its own unofficial figure. It is one of the biggest parties in France. Until President Giscard D'Estaing was elected, its representatives had continuously headed the government since 1958. But now it is split into several trends, each with its own candidate for president. The main one is the party leader Jaques Chirac, a former premier. It should be said that he has already issued 15 brochures in which he sets out the main themes of his forthcoming propaganda election campaign. At his orders there has even been a song written, which has been heard a number of times already. It is entitled by some such words as all to the end behind Chirac. That is how it begins.

But though I call him the main candidate among the Gaullists, one can certainly not call him the only one. Chirac's chief rival is Michel Debre. It must be said that he is one of the most influential French politicians and has also repeatedly said that he will not give way to anyone. They are both singing roughly the same song, as you see. Whereas Chirac was premier under Giscard D'Estaing, Debre headed one of the governments at the time when the president of the republic was general De Gaulle himself. He is much better known in the country than Chirac. Support for him has already been voiced by a quite large group of Gaullist deputies. Another rival, or rather female rival to Chirac is Madame Garaud. She was an ally first of President Pomidou and then to Chirac. Now she is conducting a highly active campaign, stressing that it is time for France to elect a woman as the head of state.

And this is not all. Among the politicians who are preparing to represent the right at the elections one must also name former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert. He is a comparatively young figure for politics. He was born is 1921. He took part in the resistance movement against fascism and until his appointment to the post of leader of the Diplomatic Department he was secretary general of the Pompidou cabinet. The American political observer Cyrus Sulzberger has called him the French Kissinger. He wrote the following of him: This small thin man, who speaks always with an ingratiating voice, enjoys huge influence in his country. Well, now we will see how great is his influence.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the candidates that you have just cited represent, in one way or another, the present government majority. But surely the opposition, above all the leftwing opposition, also has its own candidates. This by the way is written about by our listeners Sergey Antonovich Nazarenko from Astrakhan and Nikolay Vasilyevich Kudryavtsev from Murmansk.

[Krasikov] It does. However, except for the Communists, all the other large opposition forces are split just as are the right wing parties.

[Kosovan] You have in mind the Socialists?

[Krasikov] Yes, I have in mind, above all, the French Socialist Party. True the situation last week became somewhat simpler. The leader of the Social Democratic wing of this party, Michel Rocard, promised not to hinder the nomination of the official socialist candidate, Francois Mitterrand, who has twice unsuccessfully fought for the presidential post. But the last word in this question belongs to the extraordinary congress of the Socialist Party, and this will open 26 January, 1981

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, could you not dwell in slightly more detail on the nature of these two contenders?

[Krasikov] Strictly speaking they are both strangers [Chuzhakami] to the Socialist Party. Mitterrand played an active role in the Fourth Republic, that is, before General De Gaulle came to power. He joined the government 11 time, representing one of the leftist-bourgeois organizations, the UDSR. From 1964-71 Mitterrand headed the so-called Convention of Republican Institutions, another leftwing bourgeois organization, and only on 13 June 1971, exactly 2 days after joining the Socialist Party with the whole of his organization, was he elected its first secretary. That is, he joined the party in order to lead it. The political career of Michel Rocard is even more entertaining. For a long time he headed a tiny leftist grouping called the United Socialist Party. It united a very small number of people, it must be said. But this organization played an unseemly role during the well-known events of May and June 1968, when it came out with openly provocative slogans and tried to push the workerov movement on the path of adventures. So the failure of the leftist line of this United Socialist Party was also the failure of its leader, and the authority of Michel Rocard declined notably. Finally he found himself in a minority. At that time he underwent a very curious metamorphosis. Rocard transformed from a leftwing deviationist into a rightwing opportunist and, having joined the Mitterrand-led Socialist Party, headed its extremem rightwing. Today, Rocard occupies openly anticommunist positions and he is doing everything to split the workers' and Democratic Movement of France. Nonetheless, one must say that Mitterrand has also undergone quite a major change after favoring in the past a joint government program of all leftwing forces and cooperation with the Communists. At present both figures are, as it were, trying to overtake each other on the right and to show that they have nothing in common with the PCF. And in this respect one is now the same as the other.

[Kosovan] And what position is held by the PCF with regard to the forthcoming presidential elections?

[Krasikov] The Communists are putting forward their own candidate. It will be the secretary general of the party, Georges Marchais.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what is his political platform at the forthcoming elections.

[Krasikov] It was put forward quite clearly in the decisions of the national party conference held in Nanterre in October of this year. However, I would like to give an account of it, not from the conference documents but from the text that was written by Georges Marchais. I have in mind the PCF secretary general's book that has just been published by the "Editions Sociales" publishers called "The Hope of Today." Georges Marchais calls upon the French working people to join with the communists in the struggle for genuine changes. A limitation of the struggle just to the defense of what has already been gained, he writes, would means a retreat from social democracy and would close the road to overcoming the country's crises. French Communists, the author writes further, intend to pursue to the end the struggle to implement their ideal--socialism. Socialism will allow the problems of French society to be resolved. It answers the interests of all the people. Further, the book points out that French Communists have once and for all rejected the idea of a single model of socialism.

At the same time they do not reject the general features inherent in all socialist countries. General laws exist, Marchais writes, and without regard to them it is impossible to build socialism. Later in the book, great attention is given to the problems of the struggle for peace, which, Marchais writes, has today become an urgent necessity, since upon it depends the existence of mankind. The danger of a world conflict, Marchais points out, will be maintained while the arms race continues in the West in an atmosphere of increasing military psychosis. France, in these conditions, he stresses, must declare its desire to take an active part in all disarmament negotiations and to favor the observance of the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference and the implementation of the UN decisions on disarmament. The RCF, Marchais points out, supports all initiatives directed at disarmament and at strengthening peace and the proposals put forward in this sphere by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-states.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

FRG DELEGATE'S CSCE SPEECH 'CHEAP ILLUSION' OF PRESSURE

DW172142 Moscow in German to Germany 1100 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Yuriy (Grimieskiekh) Sunday commentary]

[Excerpt] The speeches delivered by FRG representatives in Madrid indicate that Bonn, too, has given way to the cheap illusion of being able to bring political and psychological pressure to bear on the USSR and the socialist countries and to divert them from their principled and consistent positions. Time and again the socialist countries have told the West that principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of others should serve as the basis of good neighborly relations and cooperation between them. Those Western states which understand and accept these principles have been able to establish close political contacts with the socialist countries and to cooperate with them in various fields to mutual advantage. This, for example, was shown by the Austria visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The meetings and negotiations of the GDR's leading representative with the Austrian state leadership and the agreements and economic accords signed between the two sides actually provide a clear example for the active and constructive peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

The situation in the world remains tense, but, as Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, recently said vis-a-vis Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, it is possible to bring interstate relations back onto the favorable road on which they developed during the preceding decade if all forces adhering to detente--and there exists a large number of them--can be mobilized. These words express the conviction of all Soviet people that determination and will of the peace-loving peoples as well as constructive steps by governments can halt the dangerous turn of the world toward cold war.

IZVESTIYA DENOUNCEMENT OF DENG XIAOPING ITALIAN INTERVIEW CITED

LD171440 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 17 Nov 80

["Deng Xiaoping in His Customary Role"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--Follows the full text of the article published in the newspaper IZVESTIYA on November 15 this year.

The name of Deng Xiaoping is mentioned in the bourgeois press more often than that of any other present Beijing leader. He is described as the most "frank," the most "authoritative" politician expressing China's real intentions. Deng Xiaoping is often pictured as a "strongman," setting the fashion in the government and the party, in China's home and foreign policy.

Deng himself prefers not to express his attitude to epithets of this kind. Not because of being overmodest, of course. It is quite possible that the publicity around his name in the West not only flatters his vanity, but is also viewed by him as a desirable support in the struggle against his rivals in his efforts to reduce the others to the level of supers. [as received]

One cannot help asking why the imperialist politicians and ideologists have signaled out Deng among others? The answer, perhaps, lies in the fact that this figure has broken every record as regards slanders against the Soviet Union, against the other socialist countries, as regards calumny against the policy of detente, of curbing the arms race. It is Deng Xiaoping who makes most zealously statements about the "firmness" of China's course for drawing closer for partnership with the Western powers. He has called vociferously for knocking together a "united front" of all and sundry against the socialist community, against the USSR.

Some time ago Deng decided to outdo his own self. He made a lengthy statement in an interview with Italian woman journalist O. Fallacci. The other day, almost three months after the publication of this interview in the Western press, it was printed in a number of Chinese newspapers.

It is hard to show greater high-handedness than Deng Xiaoping did in his previous statements. This time, however, he decided to surpass his own self.

Follow some illustrations. O. Fallacci was interested to know Deng Xiaoping's attitude to the most important problem of concern for mankind--that of war and peace. Clearly wishing not to lag behind Mao Zedong himself, who used to say that a world war would be a boon to mankind, and who was calculating how many hundreds of millions of people were to sacrifice their lives for the Maoist fictions, Deng Xiaoping declared that a world holocaust "was inevitable, those who think that it is possible to prevent a war are wrong."

It must be recalled that once Mao Zedong deducted his views that war was inevitable and would be a blessing from the existence of imperialism and aggressive policy of the United States. Later, in the period of the "decline of moral strength" (as the last stage in the activity of the "great helmsman" is often referred to in China), Mao Zedong began laying emphasis not on U.S. imperialism, but on some dangers of "social imperialism," by which he implied the Soviet Union. There is in general no American threat, according to Deng Xiaoping. The only threat stemming from the USA is that Washington is "growing weaker," is poorly "defending itself," unskillfully "resisting" the Soviet Union, while the latter is allegedly engaged only in attempts to subordinate to itself the whole world in any way, not excluding by military force.

The Beijing figure is painting a horrible picture of an inevitable seizure by the Soviet Union of Europe--"the strategic center" of the Soviet plans for the "establishment of world domination."

It is in the name of "encircling Europe, for taking it in pincers," Deng intimidates, that the USSR strives to capture the Middle East, north Africa, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, the Persian Gulf zone, the Indian Ocean.

The talkative Beijing leader needed the whole of this picture of a terrifying prospect for one "simple" conclusion, which he is openly trying to force on Western public opinions: Western Europe, the capitalist world, have the sole alternative--"to be conquered or act" and therefore, Deng persistently repeats, it is necessary "to act before it is too late." It shall not try to "pacify" the Soviet Union, not to make "concessions" to it, not to demonstrate "spinelessness," not to strive for detente. In other words, prepare for war.

Arguments of this kind were rare even at the very peak of the "cold war," when rabid anti-Sovieteers and adventurists were in a hurry to plunge the world into real war. The statements presently coming from Beijing are designed for those circles of the imperialist powers which disregard the lessons of history, the real alignment of forces in Europe, the interests of the peoples, but place stake on crude force, on confrontation, which are ready, as a matter of fact, to support the Chinese concept of "spear against spear."

In spurring on the zealots and encouraging those who are in two minds, Deng cynically cites the example of China's armed attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1979 as an example that war is allegedly not so risky and frightful. Beijing, Deng said, "has demonstrated its determination and touched the tiger's tail" but nothing special has happened. This figure, who was one of the masterminds of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and discussed during his visit to the USA, as a matter of fact, the planned attack with the Carter administration, not simply justifies the destructions and death brought to Vietnam by the Chinese. He does not mention a word about the rebuff which was given by the Vietnamese to the Beijing aggressors, and in his militaristic fervour is threatening to "teach Vietnam another lesson." When we, Chinese, he added, clearly addressing his new-baked partners in the West, "are resolving such problems as Vietnam, we are doing it in the interests of all, in conformity with the rules of global strategy."

It is apt to note that according to the Chinese global strategy, a particularly desirable situation is a clash of "two tigers in the valley"--the USA and the USSR to the delight of "the wise monkey, of Beijing, sitting on a hill." In other words, things are led to drawing others into a brawl while themselves remaining aside, or almost aside, and warming hands on a fire. Such a prospect will hardly be delighted [in] in the Western capitals. And most definitely it may be only censured by the broad masses of the population in various countries, whose destinies are at stake.

Not surprisingly Deng shows shameless cynicism in speaking about the tragedy of Kampuchea [concerning] which the whole world remembers Beijing's policy vis-a-vis that country. He is trying to whitewash the bloody Pol Pot clique. Yes, Deng Ziaoping grinds out in answer to the persistent questions by the Italian journalist: Pol Pot has made some "blunders", "killed many people, but let us not exaggerate things." And this is said with reference to the millions of exterminated people and almost a half of Kampuchea's population. On the other hand, the Chinese leader stressed, Pol Pot is "fighting against the Vietnamese." Does it really matter how many victims there were when somebody serves Beijing's interests? It does not matter at all.

Deng Ziaoping was trying, for the umpteenth time, to justify the capture of power in Chile by the fascist junta. Beijing is known to have established relations of cordial friendship with Pinochet, but it comes out that the revolutionary government in Chile was overthrown not as a result of the coup staged with the active participation of the U.S. monopolies and special services. The Chinese leaders explained the removal from power of the lawfully elected leadership of Chile by..."the Soviet influence on President Allende." This is ridiculous. But the essence is the same: "Take care not to do business with the USSR."

What can be said on the whole about the meaning of the publication in China of the statement made by Deng Xiaoping and the ideas expressed by him in the interview with the Italian woman-journalist?

Apparently, some people in Beijing wanted to raise even higher aloft the banner of anti-Sovietism on the eve of the forthcoming 12th Congress of the CPC. However organized it may be, however Maoism and Mao Zedong himself may be face-lifted, many Chinese cannot help thinking of where they are being pushed, or what is being prepared for them. Deng Xiaoping and his ilk would like to give their own answer on behalf of all to consolidate hegemonism and anti-Sovietism as the main trend of Chinese policy for years to come.

PRAVDA NOTES END OF PRC VISIT BY YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC

LD171103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov--An official visit to China by V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, ended today. In the course of talks in Beijing he met with Hua Guofeng, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping. As the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported, the sides "exchanged opinions on questions relating to bilateral relations and topical problems of the international situation."

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER TO VISIT USSR 'LATE NOVEMBER'

LD171638 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union late in November at the Soviet Government's invitation.

KUCHKO VIEWS MILITARY TIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, JAPAN

LD172232 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: The military circles of Japan and Great Britain are engaged in consolidating their bilateral relations. The Chief of Staff of the British Navy Admiral Henry Leach who has arrived here, met today with the head of the National Defence Agency (NDA) of Japan J. Omura and Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Chiefs of Staffs of the Japanese armed forces General Goro Takeda. He has also held negotiations with the Chief of Staff of the Maritime Self-Defence Force Ts. Jada. According to the local press, the subjects for discussion have been concrete proposals for intensifying the military exchange between Tokyo and London, expanding cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries, above all, of the two navies.

During his trip to the Japanese islands, the British admiral is to visit Kure, one of the biggest Japanese naval bases, and will visit other military installations.

During the same days, according to a dispatch published by the newspaper Japan TIMES the Chief of Staff of the Japanese army T. Sujuki is staying on a visit to Great Britain. The Japanese general has already held negotiations in the British Defence Ministry in order to "deepen the Japanese-British foreign military cooperation" and is now making a tour of southern areas of Britain in order to familiarize himself with the British military bases.

The broadening of ties between the Japanese defence agency and the British Defence Ministry is not confined to exchanging visits between Japanese and British generals and admirals. Towards the end of September in the Gulf of Tokyo exercises have been held for the first time in the post-war period of the vessels and aviation of the Japanese navy jointly with the British task force of 8 Navy vessels. During the exercises the participants practiced tactical interaction and improvement of the system of communications of the fleets of two countries.

All this testifies to the fact that the military circles of Japan and Great Britain are responding to the Pentagon's demands concerning a further coordination of efforts and intensifying cooperation between U.S. allies in aggressive military blocs. The Japanese generals demonstrate a readiness to strengthen contact with NATO strategists, above all with the British conservatives who have assumed an unseemly role of a "junior partner" in Washington's pursuit of its global strategy.

POLYANOV SCORES JAPANESE ACTIVENESS IN 'MILITARIST' SPHERE

LD171657 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Polyanov under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Along the Slippery Path"]

[Text] The Western business world is perturbed: Japanese automobiles are reaching the U.S. and European markets. They are jumping customs barriers, impudently crushing their competitors, and plunging the other automobile kings into despair. [paragraph continues]

Newspapers and television commentators are drawing sinister pictures of skirmishes in the trade arena where the iron newcomers from the far-off Japanese islands are triumphing.

There is no denying that the Americans and West Germans have food for thought at the sight of Japan's growing foreign trade attacks. They are noisy enough--it is hard not to notice them. But it is attacks of another sort which are far more dangerous. Those for which preparations were being made surreptitiously in Tokyo until recently and about which the West to this day prefers to maintain a shamefaced silence. We are talking about Japan's increasingly rapid rearmament. Only a few years ago, when the Tokyo politicians were accused of resurrecting the samurai spirit, they feigned injured innocence. "For goodness' sake," they said, "the Japanese Constitution guarantees the renunciation of war 'for all time' and reliably bars the way to the threat of force of its use. Indeed, Japan only has small self-defense forces!"

Now the Tokyo figures' tone has changed. They mention the constitution increasingly rarely and speak increasingly frequently of rearmament. This year the implementation of a 5-year arms race program began. It covers a very broad militarist spectrum--from knocking together new armored formations to expanding the naval forces and the air force. For some people in Tokyo even that is not enough; they are hinting that as a major industrial power it is time for Japan to acquire nuclear weapons as well.

What they formerly concealed and tried to hide from the eyes of the unitiated they are now flaunting. Is it all that long since Japanese political life was flung into turmoil by the scandal of the millions handed out in bribes to several Tokyo politicians by the U.S. arms firm Lockheed in exchange for the sale of its aircraft in Japan? They even said that these politicians should be put behind bars. And what happened? Two of them--H. Sasaki, former minister of transport, and K. Fukunaga, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Civil Aviation Committee--have, by supreme decree, been awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class. Moreover, the "No 1 bribetaker," former Prime Minister K. Tanaka, who had to stand trial for receiving 500 million yen from Lockheed, has blithely moved to another post--as a parliamentary deputy, and with the aid of this selfsame American money. So crimes are openly promoted to the rank of virtues. The new "state philosphy" which proclaims that it has been unfitting for Japan to remain a "military dwarf"--it must become a major militarist power again--is gradually being honed.

Tokyo realizes, of course, that this bellicose philosophy can in no way become attractive in the eyes of the Japanese themselves or other peoples. That is why it is seeking to present it in a suitable package. The myth of the so-called "Russian threat" is being stoked although for 35 years now the inhabitants of the Japanese islands have been living in peace and have never felt any threat from their great northern neighbor. Another argument is also being put forward: Japan allegedly sees its main mission in developing economic mutual relations with other countries while its military affairs are "a concession it has to make to the times" since "it is impossible to do without this." We are mounting an automobile attack on foreign markets, Tokyo says, but believe us, no military attack will follow it....

Alas, the lessons of history attest otherwise. On the eve of World War II Japan was pursuing in the Pacific Ocean basin and in Southeast Asia a policy which it officially termed "concern for the coprosperity sphere." The Philippines, Indonesia and even Australia were lulled by arguments regarding the benefit of trade--they merely had to open their doors to Japanese business and "coprosperity" would ensue almost automatically. Everyone remembers what really happened: Following Japanese goods, the Japanese war machine rushed into the countries of the Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asia.

Of course, the prewar years and the present cannot be equated. The world has changed, Japan's neighbors have altered, and the correlation of world forces obviously does not favor military adventures, whoever may undertake them. However, even now in Tokyo a certain connection can be discerned between militarism and business. Back in 1978 S. Nagano, then president of the Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry, stated: "The armaments industry is perhaps the only motive force of business activity which can help to overcome the overcome the prolonged recession."

These were not just words: The military-industrial complex is being restored and developed in Japan. For 100 years now the Japanese super-firm Mitsubishi with its numerous ramifications--metallurgical, electrical engineering and others--has been serving Japanese militarism. Only about 10 years ago its military output appeared under "civilian pseudonyms." These military products are now brought up front, so to speak, under their proper names. For instance, it has already been announced that in a few years' time a new tank, a new missile, and a new early warning radar system will leave the firm's conveyor belts. Former officers of the "Self-Defense Forces" are taking their seats on the firm's floors reserved for directors. The following detail was recently made known: In the past 5 years Japanese arms firms have acquired over 170 managers from the ranks of former officers.

Japanese militarism is not only arming itself--it is also displaying suspicious activity. Japan recently took part for the first time in the Pacific "Rimpac" maneuvers in company with the naval forces of several NATO and ANZUS countries. Japanese emissaries have become frequent guests at the NATO headquarters in Brussels. The impression is formed that with persistent encouragement from Washington and Beijing Tokyo is marching further and further along the party of militarization and is openly preparing for the role of the United States' military partner. And it is evidently unaware that this is a very slippery path. It does not promise success, particularly in our age. On the contrary, the country which marches along it may easily find itself on the opposite side to reason and good relations with other states, with all the ensuring pernicious consequences.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION VISIT--A party delegation from the DPRK's North Hamgyong Province arrived in the Primorskiy Kray today. Heading the delegation is Kang Hui-won, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and responsible secretary of the provincial party committee. The delegation was met by Comrade Lomakin, first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom; responsible party workers and members of the community. A meeting was held at the kray party committee headquarters today and members of the kray party organization met the representatives of the friendly country. The guests will spend 7 days in the Primorskiy Kray and will familiarize themselves with the experiences and work of both rayon and city party committees. They will visit large industrial enterprises and the scenic spots of Vladivostok. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Nov 80 SK]

PRAVDA CITES INDIAN PARTY OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD171041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Shurygin Dispatch: "Important Event"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 Nov--The forthcoming visit to India by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will undoubtedly be an important event in the life of the Indian people, Rajashekhar Reddy, member of the Communist Party of India Central Executive Committee and secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, said in a talk with our correspondent. This is a visit by a great friend of India and the leader of a great country on which, we have seen for ouselves from experience, we can rely at a time of difficulty.

Indian-Soviet friendship, R. Reddy continued, goes beyond the borders of diplomatic and intergovernment relations; it has deep roots in the hearts of India's broad people's masses. We Indian communists note with profound satisfaction the steady expansion and intensification of relations between India and the Soviet Union. This helps the attainment of economic self-sufficiency by our country and also the cause of peace and stability in Asia. Together with the broad Indian public, we are preparing to welcome L. I. Brezhnev in our country as a very dear guest.

CONFESSION OF FRENCH NEWSMEN ON AFGHAN TELEVISION REPORTED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

LD141429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Eloquent Confessions"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Nov--Afghan television has transmitted an interview with two French journalists and their Afghan interpreter who illegally penetrated Afghan territory and were arrested in Qandahar Province during the defeat of a group of armed bandits. One of them is Jean Elkonby, the nom de plume of Francois Missen, and the other is Antione Darnaud, a photo reporter. Before a television audience of many thousands these journalists confessed to their ties with a group of counterrevolutionaries entrenched a Pakistan and headed by (Sabatulla Modzhaddedi), with the aid of (Modzhaddedi's) men the journalists illegally penetrated the territory of Qandahar Province in August this year. "This is not my first trip to Afghanistan," Francois Missen admits. "I first entered Afghanistan illegally in April 1979 and spent several days in Konar and Paktia provinces. I liaised only with counterrevolutionary groupings and in my reports it was their viewpoint I depicted. Several of my reportages, obviously lacking in objectivity, were widely published in the West."

The journalists stressed that Western propaganda regarding the situation in Afghanistan grossly distorts reality. Real power in the country is in the hands of the DRA Government and the foundations of the Afghan revolution are strengthening with every passing day.

The French journalists have fully confessed that they were guilty of illegal activity on Afghanistan's territory which, they said, has harmed the Afghan revolution. "We ask the Afghan people and the country's government for forgiveness," they said.

French Media Reaction

LD171117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov "Rejoinder": "Understandable Absentmindedness"]

[Text] Paris--The names of these two journalists have often been mentioned recently in the "big" French press, but not because they have already distinguished themselves in some way in their professional field. No, an attempt has been made, simply, to make "martyrs" of them. First the papers proclaimed that these correspondents, Francois Missen and Antione Darnaud, had disappeared without a trace. And not just anyplace, but in Afghanistan. However, it was not mentioned when and under what circumstances they disappeared from the sight of those who had sent them on this, to speak plainly, ignoble mission.

The newspapers began to describe in every possible way the unhappy fate of the two Frenchmen who had been arrested by the Afghan authorities. The last piece of news about them was expressed in dubious terms: F. Missen and A. Darnaud had supposedly appeared on Kabul television and apparently confessed to breaking Afghan laws. Then on 3 November these journalists flew to Paris. The authorities of the DRA, displaying humaneness and good will, limited themselves to expelling from the country those foreigners who had penetrated unlawfully into their territory.

Immediately after their return the unlucky correspondents were invited to appear on television, presumably to give "sensational" evidence of the particular kind which abounds in the mass media here, which distorts the real situation in Afghanistan. But the planned "sensation" didn't happen. Instead, there arose, so to speak, a situation not provided for by the plan.

F. Missen and A. Darnaud confessed that they had entered Afghan territory unlawfully, in disguise so as not to stand out among the local inhabitants. They said that their action could be construed as a threat to the country's security. It is true, the journalists said, that real spies, as far as they know, enter the DRA in the same way. The counterrevolutionaries with whom they worked in preparing their underground photo and film reports possessed American, Egyptian, Pakistani and Chinese weapons. Answering a question from the interviewer the journalists said that the representatives of the Afghan authorities treated them normally, and in freeing them "gave them a real gift". "By law we could have been sentenced to 15-20 years imprisonment," they concluded.

The interview with F. Missen and A. Darnaud on TF-1 in a half-hour documentary program beginning at 2000 was cut significantly, not after the example of other discussions on the "Afghan theme." Their confession was completely eliminated from the last news report at 2330. And on the next day not one of the five main bourgeois newspapers--which are usually read--even mentioned their release, nor their appearance on television. However, to define the reasons for this "absentmindedness" is not too difficult.

KEKKONEN CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Kremlin Dinner

LD121736 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland. The high Finnish guest arrived in the USSR today for an official visit. The dinner was attended by statesmen and political figures, by representatives of Finnish business circles who are accompanying the president in his trip, and by Soviet leaders. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Urho Kekkonen exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November publishes a TASS report entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere" which adds that "the dinner was attended on the Soviet side by L.I. Brezhnev, A.A. Gromyko, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, representatives of USSR state committees and other officials."]

Dinner Speeches

[Dinner speeches given by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, at a 12 November dinner on Kekkonen's honor, at the Grand Kremlin Palace]

LD171515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--Esteemed Mr President! Esteemed Finnish guests!

Comrades!

We are glad to welcome cordially to Moscow again our old friend President Kekkonen, and the statesmen, political figures and representatives of the business circles of Finland who are accompanying him.

I am confident that the present summit meeting, as in the past, will serve to further broaden friendly Soviet-Finnish contacts. This has been concretely manifested, in particular, by the extension of the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries up to the year 1995 as well as by the protocol we signed on cooperation in the expansion of the ore-mining complex at Kostimuksha.

Our countries have gained invaluable capital in the course of the post-war years as a result of active good-neighborly cooperation in many fields and as a result of our peoples' mutual trust and esteem for each other. There is finally mutual respect and trust between the leaders of the two states.

All this is resultant of the consistent implementation of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. It serves our countries' interests well, reliably protects their relations from the fluctuations of the international situation and effectively promotes the cause of peace in Europe.

Our personal contacts with you, esteemed Mr President, have been maintained for about two decades. I am glad that over these years good relations of comradely mutual understanding and cooperation have evolved between us.

The contribution which you, Mr President, make to shaping your country' peaceful foreign policy and to raising its prestige in the international arena is held in high respect in the Soviet Union. Soviet people know well and value what you have done for the good of Soviet-Finnish good neighborliness.

We also know that your persistent work in this direction rests on the Finnish people's broad support.

For our part, we have done and will do everything to continue to strengthen friendship with our good neighbor Finland and to cooperate with it in the name of security and peaceful future of the peoples.

We live in troubled times when seats of dangerous conflicts emerge one after another in various parts of the world and when certain circles whip up the arms race. In this situation it is a major duty of responsible statesmen and all peace forces to participate actively in efforts aimed at strengthening the foundations of peace.

The Soviet Union and Finland were among the first to learn to use the fruits, both material and spiritual, borne of the policy of peace and cooperation. Our countries have made no small efforts to facilitate the advance of detente and the spread of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. The code of principles of interstate intercourse, adopted by the European conference in Helsinki, incorporates in many respects the extensive experience of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly relations. Now it is very important to implement consistently the accords reached in Helsinki. Europe should at last get an opportunity of living in conditions of a secure peace and tranquility.

A regular meeting of representatives of the states and participants in the European conference, is now beginning in Madrid.

We do not close our eyes to the fact that some would like to turn this meeting not into a businesslike conference but into a forum for cheap propaganda, for demagogical speeches. But we shall oppose resolutely any such attempts and shall follow firmly the line for achieving accords that would serve the interests of detente, security and a peaceful future of the peoples.

If a businesslike approach prevails at the Madrid meeting then it can be hoped that it will essentially succeed in discussing and taking important decisions which, specifically, will open the way to calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The peoples are expecting such decisions and we should not deceive their expectations.

As to the north of Europe, we share your concern, Mr President, that this region remain quiet and stable. I think we are unanimous in the belief that the security of northern European can be ensured not by stepping up the activity of military blocs here but through a joint quest for solutions that would leave this region out of the sphere of conflicts.

Therefore people in the Soviet Union approach with understanding Finland's initiative concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

In conclusion let me once more cordially congratulate you, Mr President, on the Lenin Peace Prize, which is to be presented to you tomorrow, in recognition of your outstanding contribution to the struggle for this noble cause.

Dear friends, comrades!

May I propose a toast to the health and successes of the president of the Finnish Republic, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, and outstanding statesman!

To the health and success of our guests!

May there be further strengthening of friendship, confidence and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and international peace.

Urho Kekkonen said:

Mr Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ladies and gentlemen.

More than 3 years have passed since my last official visit to the Soviet Union. In the speech, which I gave then at a dinner in this very hall, I, in the spirit of optimism, stressed those important results that were obtained in the seventies in consolidating interstate relations, mutual cooperation on the way toward realizing the most cheriched aspirations of the peoples. On the basis of those results I expressed my belief that peaceful development would continue.

I still believe in peaceful development today, although I am not as optimistic as before.

In looking back, one can say that CSCE and its fruit, the Final Act of 1975, represented a truly immense achievement. Now that the prospects for the policy of concord and peaceful cooperation have become clouded, it would be in order to recall what it was that was actually achieved 5 years ago. The Helsinki Final Act largely signified the enshrinement of the political heritage of World War II. It has also come to represent a set of basic guidelines regulating the mutual relations of the peoples in Europe, an instrument that has set the general framework for peaceful cooperation between European states. The results achieved through those negotiations were such that I cannot recall a similar precedent in history. This was work, in its bests form, in the name of peace, in the name of a better future in Europe.

At present, the international politics bear the imprint of concern and lack of confidence concerning a successful holding of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participants in CSCE. In the existing situation, a possible deadlock developing at the meeting would doubtless amount to a serious turn that would heighten uncertainty over the political intentions of the participant states vis-a-vis the whole process begun by the conference as well as its subsequent follow-up.

At present, I feel a special, ever-growing concern over the fact that the disarmament negotiations keep marking time and over the threat posed to the future of mankind by the further build-up of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

The favorable trends that relied on the policy of detente and constructive cooperation and which previously constituted incentives for the disarmament negotiations have been undermined.

Their place has been taken by a mutual competition fed by suspicions with regard to the other side. This served to accelerate the arms race, whose containment had already represented quite a complex task. The political consequences of the arms race undermine, in turn, the foundations of the peaceful cooperation laid through so much effort, thus jeopardizing the previously achieved results. The result has been a vicious circle, to break out of which one, it seems, lacks sufficient will, although the need for that has been recognized.

However, I have noted that many of the leading statesmen of the world and among them you in the first place, Mr President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium have expressed a readiness to embark on negotiations on the burning issues of today. Simultaneously, a creative approach and initiative are being manifested with regard to disarmament in Europe. It was with a feeling of hope and relief that the peoples of Europe welcomed a report on the beginning of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

We should attempt to tackle precisely the most complex problems concerning the most destructive arms. One should try to prevent the development of new types of nuclear weapons, the transfer of nuclear weapons to other countries as well as their deployment in new areas of the world. Also it is natural that countries foregoing the acquisition of nuclear weapons should receive guarantees that these weapons shall not be used against them, that they will not be threatened with these weapons and that their territories or airspace will not be violated.

The problem having to do with arms in Europe is exceptionally multifaceted. It is linked with both delicate political considerations and complex questions of military technology. However, one should display courage and get down to coping with these problems. That is why the Govenment of Finland has presented a proposal to the effect that the countries responsible for security in Europe embark together on a comprehensive basis upon discussing disarmament issues bearing on our continent.

We were gratified to note that our initia[illegible]ve which has arisen on the basis of our country's constructive policy of neutrality has been [illegible]orrectly understood and that it has been given principled support and encouragement from [illegible]any sides. We hope the meeting in Madrid will be able to lead to concrete results contributing to restraining arms in Europe on the basis of both Finland's initiative and other respective proposals.

Today the influence of strategic competition in the world in the field of world strategy and its side effect--further perfection of military technology--is beginning to be felt in Europe's north as well. We, the Finns, watch this development with concern. Finland's security, as I have pointed out more than once, is closely connected with the general situation existing in northern Europe. The more reliably the preservation of peaceful conditions in the area of the whole of northern Europe is ensured, the stronger Finland's own position is.

Consequently, an increasing tension in the area could imperil much of what we have achieved since the World War II.

Up to the present time each of the Nordic countries has become accustomed in its decisions in the field of the policy of security to take into consideration the other Nordic countries and the decisions they have made. I hope that this will continue in future as well. [paragraph continues]

No one's interests can be served by an upsetting of the stable situation that has taken shape in Europe's north and the less so by a deliberate increase in tension in the northern part of the continent. The main thing now is restraint.

Mr President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Over the 3 years that have passed since my previous official visit to your country, the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union have had a further favorable development both in the field of traditional forms of mutual contacts and perfectly new spheres. Considering that such a positive development has taken place despite the simultaneous aggravation of the international situation causing concern, it emphasizes the importance of the time-tested system of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union from the viewpoint of not only bilateral relations between the two countries, but the development in Europe as a whole.

In this respect I was glad to note that these relations are assessed identically in the Soviet Union. In the preface to the latest collection of your speeches, published recently in Finland, you, Mr President, point out that the Soviet people are pleased to see "how well and in a good neighborly manner our countries coexist, setting a good example to others and demonstrating for all to see the fruitfulness of equal cooperation between states belonging to different social systems."

We all know that prerequisites for establishing such a system of relations were created by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between our countries in 1948. It is on the foundation it has laid that we could and can build. The treaty of 1948 ensures needed continuity and stability of our relations, stability whose significance is now understood better, perhaps, than ever before.

The invariably developing economic ties are an important element of good-neighborly relations between our countries. Their success was and will be guaranteed by the continuation and development, on a long-range and planned basis, of the main decisions in this field that have justified themselves. This found concrete expression in the long-term economic cooperation program signed between our two countries. This program has so far justified the hopes placed on it. It created a good basis for the commodity exchange and payments agreement for 1981-85, signed a year ago. This program also serves as a guide for the development of cooperation in carrying out joint projects and in production cooperation.

Especially valuable is the fact that--as is also pointed out in the long-term program--Finland can meet the greater part of its demand for imported energy with the help of deliveries from the Soviet Union. If we are to consider mutual interdependence between imports and exports in the trade between our two countries, we can say that power deliveries hold at the same time a key position from the point of view of prospects for the development of Finland's exports to the Soviet Union.

In the protocol, which we signed today, on the specification and extension of the long-term program, readiness is expressed on the part of the Soviet Union to continue the traditional supply of power to Finland in 1986-1990 as well. This creates good prerequisites for the development of trade and the realization of the long-term program in this eighth 5-year trade period, too.

The volume of trade between our countries has grown at a rapid pace, particularly over the past 2 years. The year before last, goods turnover in terms of value ran at over R2 billion. Last year it increased up to R2.5 billion, and in the current year it is already up to R3.5 billion. [paragraph continues]

The growth of trade volume has been promoted, for its part, by the steep rise in the prices of oil products on the international market, which, naturally, has also influenced the volume and balance of our mutual trade. It should be emphasized in this connection that the practice which we already traditionally employ in our trade as well as its organic part--the system of mutual settlement of accounts are a guarantee that external market changes cannot hinder the development of our trade.

I am expressing gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union as well as for the fine hospitality which has been accorded us here. I would like particularly to thank you Mr President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium for your wish to participate in this visit personally and thereby emphasize its importance. I am much gratified by the fact that I again have an opportunity for an exchange of views with you and your colleagues on many central questions which are of interest to us. Such meetings between responsible figures of our states and sincere, frank conversations during the meetings have always become, as we have already pointed out more than once, highly useful and contributed to further deepening the relations of trust between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Mr President!

Recently, I had an occasion in connection with one literary work to go deep again into details in relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Meditating upon them, I arrived at the positive, from Finland's point of view, conclusion that among Soviet people and the leadership in the Soviet Union there has taken root such a strong notion of Finland's special political position and its established foreign-policy line that it will remain in all conditions, irrespective of the development of the international situation. The conversations which we held here in the Kremlin today have shown that, as I see it, my conclusion was correct.

Mr President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Allow me under the watchword of friendly good-neighborly Finnish-Soviet relations and dynamically developing cooperation between our countries to raise the glass to the health of the leaders of the Soviet Union and, in particular to your health, Mr. President, to the happiness and successes of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to mutual trust between our countries and peoples.

The speeches of L. I. Brezhnev and U. Kekkonen were heard with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Communique on Visit

LD180100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1621 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS)--We are transmitting the full text of the Soviet-Finnish communique:

At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government Finnish President Urho Kekkonen has been staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit 12-17 November 1980.

The esteemed guest and those accompanying him visited, in addition to Moscow, the Azerbaijan SSR. The president of the Finnish republic and those accompanying him were accorded a cordial welcome everywhere.

During the visit President Urho Kekkonen was presented with the International Lenin Prize for strengthening peace among the peoples, which he earned for his outstanding services in his activity aimed at preserving and strengthening peace. The Soviet leaders have cordially congratulated President Urho Kekkonen on this high award.

Talks were held between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic.

The Soviet side at the talks was represented by: Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Igor Zemskov, Nikolay Komarov, USSR deputy ministers; Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; Yevgeniy Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgiy Farafonov, and Yuriy Chernyakov, department chiefs of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The Finnish side was represented by: Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; Esko Johannes Rekola, minister of foreign trade; Matti Tuovinen, state secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry; Jakko Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; Keijo Korhonen, Paavo Rantanen, deputy state secretaries; Juhani Suomi, special envoy; Matti Likkonen, deputy chief of the Trade and Political Department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

In the meetings and talks, which were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the Soviet leaders and the president of the Finnish Republic examined the state of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres and the prospects for its development. The sides also exchanged views on a number of urgent international problems of mutual interest.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the present state of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, whose favorable development does not depend on fluctuations in the international situation. These relations are an example of the implementation of a policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of international cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In this connection it was particularly stressed that the development of good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations, foundation of which was laid by the decree signed by V.I. Lenin on the recognition of the state independence of Finland, is being reliably assured by the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The experience of the treaty in operation has convincingly proved its historic value and abiding importance for the mutual relations of the Soviet and Finnish peoples. A firm conviction was expressed to the effect that this document in all its provisions and principles has been and still is a firm foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries. The sides have again stressed that the treaty is a constant and important factor for stability and strengthening of peace in northern Europe, corresponds to the aims of the consolidation of security and cooperation on the European Continent and serves the cause of international detente.

The two sides once again noted that the foreign policy course of Finland--the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line"--founded on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Finland, guarantees the steadfast development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and contains Finland's desire to implement the peace-loving neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security and to support the friendly relations with all countries.

The sides stressed the great significance of personal contacts between the leaders of the USSR and Finland, which have become a good tradition for the development of cooperation between the two countries in the political and other spheres.

The consolidation of this practice, as has been proved by experience, provides a new impetus to the development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

The Soviet side stressed the outstanding role of Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, who is relying on the support of the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people in the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and the process of international detente. The Finnish side has stressed the outstanding role of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, both in the consolidation and deepening of Soviet-Finnish relations and in the resolution of the most complex international problems.

They expressed the mutual desire to continue the practice of contacts established at governmental and parliamentary levels between the ministries of foreign affairs and other official establishments of both countries.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development of economic relations between the USSR and Finland.

Trade, which is the foundation of economic cooperation between the two countries, is developing successfully on the basis of 5-year agreements on trade turnover and payments and annual protocols on mutual deliveries of goods which specify them more precisely. During 1976-1980 trade turnover has more than doubled compared with the previous 5-year period. The 1981-1985 trade agreement provides for further considerable growth in the volume of mutual trade. Favorable prerequisites have been created for the development of trade turnover in the course of the next, eighth, 5-year period. The Soviet Union and Finland will continue to develop mutually advantageous trade on the basis of the agreement taking into account the natural prerequisites of both countries and the peculiarities of their economies.

The sides stressed the great importance of the Soviet-Finnish long-term program of development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation to the year 1990, signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen in 1977.

Having positively assessed the work connected with the realization of the long-term program, they expressed their determination to step up economic cooperation by raising its efficiency, to devote constant attention to the expansion of production coordination and specialization, to the joint construction of industrial and other projects and to finding new areas of interaction.

With this aim in mind, during the visit Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, signed a protocol for the long-term program of development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial and scientific technical cooperation between the USSR and the Finnish Republic to the year 1990. The protocol extends the term of the program to the end of 1995 and specifies more precisely and complements its content.

During the visit Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen also signed a protocol on cooperation in the further expansion of the Kostomuksha mining and concentration combine.

Both sides noted the positive significance of the constantly expanding treaty-law basis [dogovorno-pravovaya baza] of Soviet-Finnish relations. Among others a treaty on legal protection and legal assistance on civil, family and criminal affairs, a protocol on the mutual recognition of the equivalence of documents on higher education, degrees, as well as documents granting the right to enter higher educational establishments have been concluded in the last few years.

The sides confirmed their desire for deepening cooperation and exchanges in the spheres of science, culture, education, tourism and athletics, which occupy an important place in the life of the peoples. The active links between trade unions, youth, womens and other public organizations were noted.

Expressing a high opinion of the activities of the USSR-Finland and Finland-Soviet societies, which facilitate strengthening friendship and trust between the peoples of the two states, the sides expressed readiness to continue to provide them with support in their work. It was also noted that the mass media are called upon, displaying the necessary responsibility and businesslike approach, to serve the important cause of the further strengthening of friendship and trust between the peoples of the USSR and Finland, and not to impair the favorable development of friendly relations between the two countries.

In considering international questions, main attention was devoted to the development of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides proceed from the premise that it is in the interests of all states that detente, to which there is and can be no sensible alternative, should remain the leading tendency in international relations and that political contacts between states should be further developed. They expressed their firm intention of assisting this process in every way.

In the conditions of tension which have arisen in the international situation the sides stressed the need for all states in the world, to a still greater degree than before, to display realism and to take a constructive approach to key international problems and a real interest in seeking solutions to them. In this connection they consider the primary task to be the ending of the arms race and the implementation of effective measures for disarmament in the spheres of both nuclear and conventional weapons, with the final aim of universal and total disarmament under effective international control.

The sides noted that, to achieve this aim, it is important to come to an understanding on halting the nuclear arms race, on nuclear disarmament, on banning nuclear weapons tests, and on banning chemical, radiological and other new forms and systems of weapons of mass destruction. They stressed the need to raise the effectiveness of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the system of control under its provisions, and also the need to begin, as soon as possible, practical talks with the aim of halting the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and the gradual reduction of stockpiles of them till they are completely liquidated. In this connection the sides also noted the importance of the question of security guarantees provided for nonnuclear states.

In the talks the intention of the two sides to actively facilitate the successful holding in 1982 of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament was confirmed. This session would create the prerequisites for the subsequent convocation of a world conference on disarmament, which should be well prepared and at which all the states in the world, great and small, would be able to discuss the totality of the disarmament problem.

In the opinion of the sides, the positive changes which have taken place in Europe under the influence of the all-European conference create favorable prerequisites for further expanding cooperation and strengthening understanding between European states. Such a development would facilitate the implementation in full measure of all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Noting the useful nature of the CSCE states' conference held on environmental protection topics, the USSR and Finland consider that in order that a high-level conference on energy matters be held it is important to carry the necessary preparatory work to a conclusion as soon as possible. The sides expressed themselves in favor of speeding up, within the framework of the UN European economic commissions, clarification of the range of questions relating to a conference on transportation.

In the present complex international situation, in the opinion of the USSR and Finland, the meeting of representatives of CSCE participant states which began its work on 11 November 1980 in Madrid, is of increasing importance.

The sides are convinced that the success of the Madrid meeting will depend on the political will of all participant states to create a constructive atmosphere and a climate of cooperation and desire to reach mutually acceptable agreements.

It was noted with satisfaction that talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe have started between the USSR and the United States.

The sides expressed the hope that progress will be achieved at the earliest date at the Vienna talks on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which would be based on the principle of not jeopardizing the security of any of the sides.

The Soviet Union and Finland declared that they will continue to act in favor of maintaining and consolidating peace and stability in northern Europe and the area of the Baltic Sea. In their opinion, the way to stronger security in northern Europe lies not through increasing military activity but through the expansion of all-around, mutually beneficial cooperation and joint quest for solutions that would help keep this region outside the sphere of tension and conflicts.

In this connection they noted once again Finland's important proposals, including declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone (?guaranteed) [words indistinct] by the nuclear powers, if the states which might wish to participate in such a zone would express interest in this.

The sides stated the importance of insuring a stable and just peace and the settlement of conflict situations in all areas of the world. In their view, there are no global or regional problems which could not be resolved by political means and through talks.

The Soviet Union and Finland confirm their striving to achieve a restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and a just account of the interests of all countries, including the rights of the developing countries to be associated with world economic progress.

Noting the important role of the United Nations as an instrument in the cause of supporting international peace and security and in the development of peaceful cooperation of all states, the parties consider essential a further strengthening and increased effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of strict and unswerving observances of its Charter--the stable foundation of this organization's entire activity.

The Soviet and Finnish parties expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the official visit of Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, to the Soviet Union.

Confidence was expressed that the fruitful talks held and the agreement reached during them are an important event in Soviet-Finnish relations, and will promote a further development of friendship, trust and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in the interests of the peoples of both countries, for the general good of peace.

Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, confirmed the invitation to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official visit to Finland. The time of the visit will be agreed later.

Comparison on Talks

A comparison of the item entitled "Kekkonen Arrives in Moscow, Met by Brezhnev" and subtitled "Talks Held; Documents Signed" published on page G 3 of the 13 November, Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report on the talks published on page one of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 November reveals the following variations:

On page G 3, paragraph two, on line two, PRAVDA reads: 1948 treaty of friendship,...

On page G 4, PRAVDA substitutes the following for paragraphs two through end of item:

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; I.N. Zemskov, and N.D. Komarov, USSR deputy ministers; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; Ye.M. Samoteykin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and G.N. Farafonov and Yu.N. Chernyakov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry sections;

On the Finnish side--Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen; E. Rekola, minister of foreign trade; M. Tuovinen, secretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry; J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; K. Korhonen and P. Rantanen, deputy secretaries of state; J. Suomi, special envoy; and M. Likkonen, deputy chief of the Finnish Foreign Ministry Trade Policy Department.

Departs Baku

LD171156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, today left Baku. He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

At the airport, the guest was seen off by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Leaves for Home

LD171414 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--En route home the president of Finland, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, made a brief stop in Moscow. In the airport he was met and seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Urho Kaleva Kekkonen was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Dashkov on Visit

LD171738 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

The official visit to the Soviet Union by the president of Finland, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, has ended today. During this new Soviet-Finnish summit, held in a traditional atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, it was noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing successfully and have reached a high level in full accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948. "The operation [as received] the treaty," the Soviet-Finn Soviet-Finnish communique says, "has vindicated convincingly its historic value and permanent significance for mutual relations between the Soviet and the Finnish peoples."

Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen signed two important documents: a protocol for the long-term program of developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries up to 1990 and a protocol on cooperation in the further expansion of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment complex. These documents demonstrate again the constructive and mutually-beneficial nature of the Soviet-Finnish relations.

The communique says that during the discussion of international issues special attention was paid to the development of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe and the whole world. The two sides believe that the success of the Madrid conference of representatives of the countries, which participated in the all-European conference, will depend on the political will of all the participants to build in Madrid a constructive atmosphere, a climate of cooperation and a wish to achieve generally acceptable agreements.

The Soviet side stressed the importance of the proposals, made by President Kekkonen, to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone.

The world public sets great store by the contribution of Finland and its president to the shaping of the process of detente on the continent. On November 13, a ceremony of awarding President Kekkonen with the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace among peoples" was held in Moscow.

Assessing the results of the visit by Urho Kaleva Kekkonen to the Soviet Union, it is necessary to stress that the visit has become, primarily, a new step towards the further development and strengthening of friendly and goodneighbourly relations between the two countries.

Speaking at the dinner in Kremlin on November 12, given in honour of President Kekkonen, Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Our countries have at their disposal an invaluable capital, which has been accumulated through the joint effort during the post-war years. This capital is an active and good-neighbourly cooperation in many fields. It is the mutual trust and good will of our peoples. It is , finally, the mutual respect and trust of the leaders of both countries."

It can be stated that this capital has been enriched during the current visit.

The visit was held at a time marked by a complicated international situation, when the enemies of peace exert every effort to turn mankind from detente to confrontation, using for their unsavoury ends such international forums as the conference in Madrid. The results of the Soviet-Finnish talks acquire special significance against this backdrop. They again proved the vitality of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of the policy of detente, which promotes peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries. And such cooperation meets the interests not only of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, but also serves the cause of security in the whole of Europe.

PRAVDA VIEWS PARTICIPATION IN FINNISH NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

LD171105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov dispatch: "The Nuclear Power Station at Lovisa"]

[Excerpts] Lovisa-Helsinki, November--We were talking in the place where they work--in the turbine room and the concrete "housing" of the reactor of the nuclear power station not far from the Finnish town of Lovisa. For 3 years now its first 440,000-kilowatt power unit has been in operation here, and now--again with the aid of Soviet specialists and organizations--a second one has been installed.

When Lovisa-2 was being prepared to go on stream, I met with the managers of the firm (Imatran Voyma), which supplies 40-45 percent of all the electricity used in Finland. They noted the great significance of the construction of the nuclear power stat'on for Finland, and spoke enthusiastically about the good prospects for Soviet-Finnish cooperation in this field.

"As you know, our country is poor in natural energy resources," remarked the firm's General Director (P. Alaeki). "Therefore we value highly the opportunity to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union in the energy sphere; this accords with the general course of development of Soviet-Finnish relations."

"Perhaps the nuclear power station in Lovisa could be called the most interesting cooperation project between our firm and Soviet organizations," said Director K. Numminen. "The first power unit, which has worked successfully for 3 years, has aided the growth of our authority in no small way--and also of the excellent reputation of your science and technology and your specialists here in Finland. We make no secret of the fact that we would now like to make use of the experience gained from the construction of the nuclear power station in Lovisa to implement joint Soviet-Finnish projects in third countries as well."

They do not separate cooperation with the Soviet Union in the energy sphere here from the successful development of trade, economic, scientific, technical and political ties between our states, their lasting importance and promising nature is noted. The Finns are aware that the course of maintaining friendly and good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, known here as "the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," has secured and continues to secure for Finland strong positions in the world and the authority of a peace-loving sovereign state and provides a trustworthy partner for its economy, cooperation with whom does not depend on the zigzags of capitalist market conditions.

The nuclear power station at Lovisa has become a truly living and convincing example of the mutual advantageousness of this cooperation demonstrating the boundless possibilities which open up for people who wish to live in peace and friendship.

SOVIET-ITALIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON COLOMBO VISIT

LD122330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of Soviet-Italian joint communique]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, was in the Soviet Union from 9 to 12 November 1980 on an official visit.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, Emilio Colombo was received by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of Foreign affairs and Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks and negotiations, which passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, there was a thorough discussion of the state and prospects of bilateral Soviet-Italian relations, and also a number of key problems concerning Europe and the international situation as a whole.

The sides stressed the significance of a continuing dialogue between the USSR and Italy, singling out the special role in this connection of direct political contacts of the leaders of both countries.

Taking account of the importance of mutually advantageous Soviet-Italian cooperation for the peoples of both countries and the general situation on the European Continent, and also paying attention to their aspiration for ensuring peace and progress in international cooperation, the sides confirmed their determination to continue building their relations on the basis of the protocol on consultations of 1972 and the joint declaration of 1975, as well as Soviet-Italian agreements in various areas.

The Soviet Union and Italy are in favor of a further strengthening of commercial, economic, scientific and technical links for the mutual advantage of both countries. They agreed that specific questions of cooperation in this area will be examined at the next session of the mixed commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The sides proceed from the fact that the expansion of links and exchanges in the sphere of culture and art on the basis of the agreements, which are in force contribute to the growth of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Italian peoples, who, as experience has shown, show an inclination toward and a lively interest in each others' cultural achievements.

As before, the sides consider relaxation of tension to be essential, possible and useful, and express their will to contribute in every way so that it is the leading tendency in international relations. There is no rational alternative to the peaceful equitable cooperation of states.

The ministers confirmed the significance which the USSR and Italy attach to the fulfillment by all participant states of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe of all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. In this context, the progress of the preparations and the prospects of the Madrid meeting were discussed.

The sides came out in favor of conducting it in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The wish was expressed that all particpants should devote the maximum of effort and should make their contribution in promoting the Final Act in its various sections, from security problems to humanitarian questions, including cooperation in the sphere of economics and in other spheres.

The sides exchanged opinions on problems which concern the expansion of measures aimed at strengthening European security. They agree that this question should be considered at the Madrid meeting with a view to adopting decisions on the convocation of a special conference which, by means of expanding measures of trust, would contribute to the creation of conditions for the subsequent transition to practical steps in the field of limiting and reducing arms.

A thorough exchange of views took place also on wider aspects in the field of disarmament. The sides are convinced that efforts should be continued and stepped up in this field, aimed at achieving concrete results in order to contain the arms race and reduce arms.

The sides have noted the great importance of the speediest coming into force of the SALT II treaty. While continuing the examination [rassmotreniye] which took place between the Soviet Union and Italy through the exchange of messages at the summit level, the ministers have expressed their points of view on the questions pertaining to the Soviet-U.S. talks which have opened in Geneva. Both sides have stressed the importance of these talks.

The sides have confirmed the importance of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and measures linked with this in Central Europe, in order to achieve greater stability and security in that area at a military level which is lower than the present one, while adhering to the principles of not inflicting damage to the security of the sides.

The sides believe that other possibilities for the achievement of real progress in efforts to limit arms and disarmament not only in Europe but throughout the world should also be used. This concerns, in particular, the talks which are being held in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

The ministers discussed the situation and topical problems in Africa, Asia, and the Far East.

Recognizing the need to achieve as early as possible a political settlement of the situation which has arisen in connection with Afghanistan, the sides expounded their respective points of views in detail and with great frankness.

The sides expressed serious concern in connection with the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and came out in favor of the cessation of military activities, and the prevention [nedopush cheniye] of any external interference and the earliest settlement of the conflict on a mutually acceptable basis through peace talks.

The sides noted the wide proximity of their views as far as the need is concerned to achieve an all-embracing settlement and to establish a stable and just peace in the Middle East. They compared at the same time their points of view concerning ways of solving this problem.

Taking into account the results of the work of the special UN General Assembly session on economic questions, the sides confirmed the importance of solving the problems of an economic nature which the developing countries are facing.

The sides believe that the conversations and talks which took place were useful. They expressed mutual interest in the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Italy in the interests of detente and peace throughout the world.

On behalf of the Italian Government, the Italian foreign minister, E. Colombo, invited Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to pay an official visit to Italy. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The time of the visit will be agreed upon via diplomatic channels.

ARMY PAPER SURVEYS NATO ARMS STANDARDIZATION EFFORTS

LD141651 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Eng Maj Gen R. Bondarenko and Eng Lt Col G. Bunin "NATO and Military Standardization"]

[Text] In their desire to secure military superiority, the leaders of NATO and above all of the United States have steered a course toward stepping up the arms race. Under pressure from Washington, the other NATO countries have promised to increase their military expenditure substantially every year, particularly as regards the production of weapons and military equipment, and to rapidly build up their militarist preparations.

In this sphere a leading place is allocated to the standardization of arms and material.

In the NATO strategists' opinion, standardization will make it possible to increase considerably the combat capability and combat readiness both of the bloc's Allied Armed Forces and of the national armies of its member countries, and also to make more "rational" use of military appropriations.

It should be noted that relevant work began within NATO almost immediately after the bloc was created. In past years some experience has been accumulated and certain methodological principles and organizational forms have been elaborated. Structurally, NATO, as is well known, is divided into military and civilian organizations. The former has a military agency for standardization. In the latter standardization questions are handled by the so-called conference of leaders of national arms agencies.

The crux of military standardization within the NATO framework consists in providing the armies of the member countries with uniform interchangeable types of armaments and military equipment, and spare parts; reducing the diversity of models of armaments and military equipment and the processes and methods involved in designing, elaborating and producing weapons; simplifying as much as possible supplies to the armed forces; improving the conditions under which armaments and military equipment are operated and improving their assimilation by personnel. According to the figures of Western military specialists, complete standardization of armaments and materiel in the NATO armed forces could lead to a 30-50 percent increase in their combat capability.

The NATO military leaders emphasize what are, in their view, two important principles. First, standardization should be carried out from an early stage in the creation of a model and should be continued throughout the period of its life cycle. Second, standardization within the NATO framework as a whole and standardization in the bloc's member countries should be mutually complementary.

The implementation of these principles is being pursued along several avenues. The first avenue is the utilization of identical armaments and equipment by the majority of or several members of the bloc primarily through the adoption of American models, and also mutual arms deliveries and the joint development and production of weapons. The adoption in a number of NATO countries of the U.S. Lance tactical missile complex, the U.S. Hawk air defense missile for submarines and of the U.S. TOW antitank guided missile can serve as examples of this.

Washington supports this trend by every means. The equipping of the West European partners' armies with U.S. weapons increases their dependence on the United States. At the same time, people across the Atlantic are seeking to secure for the U.S. military-industrial monopolies the role of chief arms suppliers to the West European countries, since fabulous profits are involved. U.S. Under Secretary of Defense W. Perry admits that purchases of foreign weapons could reduce U.S. firms' revenue.

However, the West European countries are reluctant to come to terms with the unenviable role assigned to them as a market for the sale of transatlantic military output. Let us recall, for instance, that in 1976 they imported U.S. arms costing eight times more than corresponding exports to the United States. Yet the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and several other West European countries have themselves become major developers and producers of weapons and military equipment. They are making increasingly insistent demands on their transatlantic partner that weapons sales be a "two-way street." And they have achieved something. Thus, the FRG and France have jointly developed, and begun to produce and deliver to other countries the Roland air defense missile complex and the Hot antitank guided missile. The FRG heads a consortium for the production of the AIM-9L air-to air missile and so forth.

The second avenue is the standardization of armaments and equipment in terms of assemblies, units and components in different models of combat equipment produced in different countries. The U.S.-West German agreement to standardize assemblies in the XM-1 tank (United States) and the Leopard-2 tank (FRG) can serve as an example. Britain, the FRG and Italy have created the 155-mm SP-70 self-propelled howitzer, which it is believed will become the standard system for the NATO ground forces in the eighties. It is standardized in terms of its ammunition and gun with the 155-mm FH-70 towed howitzer produced by the same countries.

However, it should be noted that under the conditions of fierce rivalry between the military-industrial corporations of different countries, the solution of the problem of standardizing weapons and military equipment within NATO is encountering certain difficulties. In general, to judge by Western press reports, this problem can be resolved only partially, by means of temporary concessions, compromises and the smoothing over of contradictions. Nonetheless work in this direction is continuing.

Thus, the standardization of artillery armaments is being carried out mainly through cooperation between several NATO countries in developing and producing new models. The creation of the aforementioned FH-70 and SP-70 artillery systems can serve as an example. As a result these models become virtually standard. The selection of common models for each country's armies is also practiced, while the number of types of artillery weapons in use is simultaneously reduced. Antitank missile and air defense missile weapons are being standardized in this way.

There is no doubt that in recent years definite successes have been achieved in the sphere of military standardization in NATO. Nonetheless, according to K. Schnell, state secretary of the FRG Defense Ministry, its level remains low. Thus, the NATO ground forces in central Europe have 7 different types of basic combat tanks, 8 types of armored personnel carriers and 22 types of antitank weapons, while the air forces have 23 types of aircraft. As for the NATO countries' navies, they are equipped with 36 types of shipborne radar.

Under pressure from the Pentagon, the military departments of the European NATO countries have begun to include in their armaments program special sections devoted to questions of standardization and to expand the production of armaments under license and their parallel production. For instance, an agreement has been reached on this basis between the United States and Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway on the parallel production of the U.S. F-16 aircraft. The conclusion of such deals is frequently accompanied by the attainment of a certain compromise based on the "one good turn deserves another" principle. Thus, the organization of the production of the F-16 aircraft in Belgium and the Netherlands was followed by an agreement on the U.S. purchase of Belgium MAG-58 tank machineguns.

In recent years compatibility and interchangeability have been regarded as a "halfway house" on the path to full standardization within NATO. It is a case of creating assemblies, units, and models which could be used in several types of weapons or military equipment systems. As the U.S. magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY points out, definite results in this respect have been achieved with regard to the interchangeability of ammunition in artillery, mortars and tanks. As for other spheres, there are many difficulties there. For instance, representatives of the NATO command admit that the inadequate compatibility of the corresponding national systems has an adverse effect on the communication and control system of the bloc's Allied Armed Forces.

Washington and the NATO leadership advocate military standardization, seeing in it also a means of strengthening "NATO solidarity" and "mutual support." And this is of great significance for elaborating and steering a "common" course that is to Washington's liking with respect to the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the states which have embarked on the path of independent development.

The fact that the NATO military is reluctant to come to terms with the people's demand that an end be put to the arms race was graphically demonstrated by the results of the conference of leaders of national armaments agencies held in the bloc's headquarters in the second half of October. The conference discussed problems of coordinating armaments program and the speediest creation of new types of missiles of various designations, long-term military research plans and other questions. Several participants in the conference decided to sign, bilaterally and multilaterally, documents for the joint production of military equipment and ammunition. Agreement was reached on "the reciprocal repeal of existing restrictions" on arms purchases.

The standardization of armaments and military equipment in NATO is one link in the chain of the aggressive bloc's militarist preparations aimed at obtaining one-sided military advantages.

SOVIET-FRENCH ENERGY COLLOQUIUM OPENS IN MOSCOW 17 NOV

LD172226 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--Today a Soviet-French colloquium on energy has opened here today. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in this important economic field has been developing fruitfully for many years already. This cooperation is based on coincidence of many directions of the development of the Soviet and the French fuel and energy economies, as well as on a commonality of a whole number of tasks, Gennadiy Alekseyenko, deputy president of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology said.

For three days, over 150 colloquium participants will exchange experience in the field of fuel and energy economy and discuss the major directions in the development of the power sectors of both countries in the coming 10-15 years, including nuclear power generation, extraction and production of fuel, non-traditional sources of energy and environmental protection.

On the Soviet side the colloquium is attended by President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov and by leaders of a number of Soviet ministries.

Gennadiy Alekseyenko expressed the hope that this meeting of prominent scientists, ministers and specialists in a number of energy fields will contribute to a deepening of the scientific and technological as well as trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and France. The meeting is being held in keeping with a decision taken by the Soviet-French joint commission on scientific and technological as well as economic cooperation.

REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN IRAN, IRANIAN ATTACK ON KUWAIT

LD171808 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov, TASS--There is continued bitter fighting between Iraq and Iran on the southern section of the front in the area of the city of Susangerd. As is said in a communique of the High Military Command, Iraqi troops destroyed over 500 Iranian soldiers and great amounts of military equipment during the past two days. Iraqi helicopters made a number of raids on Iranian positions on the southern and northern sections of the front. Several oil tanks were blown up in Abadan. Iraqi aircraft make strikes on concentrations of Iranian troops. Iranian planes bombed yesterday a number of targets in the territory of Iraq. Four Iranian planes and two helicopters were brought down.

Tehran, 17 Nov, TASS--Street fighting continues in Susangerd which is surrounded by Iraqi troops. According to the Joint Command of the Armed Forces army aircraft destroyed 47 tanks and other military equipment of Iraq near this city.

Radio Tehran says that no considerable changes have taken place on other sections of the front. The city of Abadan was heavily shelled. In all, about 60 Iraqi tanks were put out of operation yesterday, according to Iranian figures.

Kuwait, 17 Nov, TASS--'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for the Council of Ministers of Kuwait, has stated that two Iranian planes violated the air space of Kuwait in the afternoon yesterday and attacked the area of Al-'Abdali with rockets. The raid caused material damage.

Iraqis Out of Susangerd

LD172000 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Nov, TASS--It was announced here that this afternoon Iranian troops broke the blockade of Susangerd and fully cleared the city from the enemy. During today's fighting for Susangerd the Iraqis lost about 200 men killed and approximately a hundred taken prisoner.

SURIKOV REPORTS ON BEGINNING OF RDF EXERCISES IN EGYPT

LD171522 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports: The exercises of the U.S. troops, which are part of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) are beginning in Egypt's territory today. A military contingent numbering nearly fourteen hundred men and soldiers has arrived in the Cairo-West Air Force Base to take part in the exercises. Tactical air force planes, helicopters, anti-tank rockets and mortars and automobiles have already been airlifted there.

The USA is known to deny any connection between this military action and the recently considerable aggravation of the Middle East situation. Official Washington's assurances can however hardly mislead anyone. They are for that matter, refuted also by the RDF command themselves, who unlike professional politicians have not, apparently, mastered in the necessary measure the art of political misinformation.

An information bulletin of the RDF headquarters has been issued in Cairo. It openly says that the attention to this U.S. military force is centered now on South-East Asia, including the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. The first U.S. warplanes can arrive there in a matter of several hours, the RDF headquarters boast. A time limit of two days has been set for the airlifting of the first strike battalion, a week--of a brigade, and a fortnight--of an airborne division. The means of delivery, which are at the disposal of the RDF--the Galaxy star-lifter and Hercules airforce planes--can use more than 70 percent of Middle East airfields. Measures have been drawn up to supply the troops with equipment and ammunitions. Seven U.S. vessels having onboard everything necessary for the supply in the course more than a fortnight of a contingent of up to 12 thousand men and officers, has been plying in the Idian Ocean since July 1980. The point at issue is a detailed plan for U.S. armed interference in the affairs of the Middle East region. A pretext has been invented in advance for it--defence of the "vital interests" of the USA.

EGYPTIAN CONCERN OVER TRADE UNION DISCONTENT NOTED

LD181026 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov, TASS--The leaders of the Arab Republic of Egypt show signs of serious concern that the Egyptian Federation of Labour is about to escape from the complete government control, and intends to adopt measures to "rectify" the situation.

According to the information bulletin of the national progressive-leftwing party of Egypt Al-Takaddum, the government plans, among others, to carry out a number of changes in the leadership of the Egyptian Federation of Labour in order to assure its unconditional obedience. The cause for the authorities' discontent, the bulletin points out, was the disagreement voiced by the federation with the "open doors" policy, with the course of eliminating in the country the state sector through selling out the state enterprises to private individuals from among the local capitalists, their refusal to collaborate with the Israeli trade union Histadrut and other measures of the government.

The Egyptian trade unions' disagreement with Egypt's present economic course was reasserted by a conference of representatives of the Egyptian Federation of Labour, held here. Speakers at the conference pointed out that encouragement by the government of the participation of the Egyptian and foreign business in the so-called "development of the country" has done enormous damage to Egypt's state sector and the economy as a whole. The conference participants cited concrete facts showing how as a result of cooperation with the firms of Western countries the national enterprises just ceased to exist.

REPORT ON SOVIET INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH PDRY

LD181030 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Aden, 17 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Borzenko reports:

The Government of Democratic Yemen attaches great importance to the establishment of a material base for the development of the national economy. In the process, the main emphasis is placed on a maximum utilization of the local natural resources and on a search for new sources of raw materials. Back in the colonial days the exploration of mineral resources in the south of the Arabian Peninsula was practically nil. The British colonialists were not concerned for the development of the local raw material base. The country embarked on implementing a broad programme of geological prospecting activities only during the years of independence. In this, the Democratic Yemen is being assisted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

With the assistance of Soviet geologists, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has been engaged in recent years in an exploration of mineral deposits covering a large part of the republic's territory. The Soviet Union has supplied the necessary equipment for the geological prospecting work. The aeromagnetic surveying of the central part of the country carried out with the USSR's participation has been completed.

The exploration activities have resulted in the discovery of deposits of iron ore, titanium, copper, heavy minerals and coal as well as gold and silver. Development of raw materials is now under way for the cement industry. With the assistance of the Soviet Union the Democratic Yemen will build a cement factory, a lime plant, a cast-iron concrete elements plant and a number of other industrial enterprises.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PDRY PRESIDENT IN ADEN

LD181010 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Aden, 17 Nov, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of Democratic Yemen, has received Tala't Yaqub, general secretary of the Palestinian liberation front [as received], who has come here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the situation in the Arab world, the Palestinian problem, the ways of achieving unity of the progressive Arab forces, as well as the development of relations between the Yemen Socialist Party and the Palestinian liberation front. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad confirmed the unchangeable position of Democratic Yemen in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people against the Camp David dealing and for the implementation of its legitimate national rights.

SOVIET NAVAL BASE TO BE BUILT ON ISLAND OF SOCOTRA

LD171349 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Nov 80 p 4

[John Bulloch dispatch: "Islanders Make Way for Soviet Base"]

[Text] Muscat--The South Yemen Government has begun moving the local people off the Island of Socotra to allow the Russians to develop a new naval base there according to intelligence reports reaching neighbouring Oman.

The Soviet Union has its main military base in the Middle East just outside Aden, with a naval facility, a barracks, an airfield and huge stores, all under complete Russian control. But because of the build-up of Soviet and American forces in the area it appears this is not enough, and it seems that Russia is preparing to build a naval installation at Socotra, to relieve congestion in Aden.

The island base will involve building of breakwaters and quays because of the heavy seas often experienced. There is no natural harbour at Socotra.

It is likely to take years to finish the Socotra base, but aerial reconnaissance shows work is on schedule for Soviet submarine pens being built in Aden and due to be completed by next spring.

Russia and America both have fleets cruising in the Arabian Sea, and both need shore facilities.

Through dominating Aden the Russians have so far been better placed but some of their ships have had breakdowns and it is thought that Socotra may be intended as a repair yard.

Oman, where Sultan Qabus, is preparing to celebrate the 10 years of his rule, which have seen the country move from the 15th to the 20th century, is particularly worried about South Yemen.

There is evidence of massive Soviet domination of South Yemen, where Russian and Cubans fly the planes and East Germans run the security service which keeps the population "acquiescent." South Yemen is the only Arab country with a Marxist government, and in Aden self-styled leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman were recently received by the new Yemeni leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Oman has refused to allow an American base to be established on its territory. All that has been agreed is that American planes will be allowed to use the Omani Air Force base at Masirah Island for refuelling or staying overnight, provided they ask permission in advance.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR VISIT OF PRESIDENT MACHEL

Brezhnev, Machel Talks

LD172034 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--Soviet-Mozambican talks were held in the Kremlin on November 17.

On the Soviet side the talks were conducted by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko;

On the Mozambican side--by President of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano, and other officials on both sides.

During the exchange of opinions held note was taken with satisfaction of the successful development of relations of friendship, solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, the CPSU and the Frelimo.

The relations between our countries, Leonid Brezhnev said, are developing following an upward trend, on the firm basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation in the name of the triumph of the noble ideals of freedom and progress. The sides pointed out the need to improve, through joint efforts, the present forms of cooperation, to raise their effectiveness and mutual benefit.

Leonid Brezhnev and Samora Machel stressed the big importance of a further development of the inter-party links between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party, which accord with the basic interests of the peoples of both countries, the interests of struggle for peace and social justice.

Samora Machel expressed gratitude for that assistance which the Soviet Union had given to Mozambique in the years of the struggle against colonialism, stressing that the Soviet Union has been and remains a reliable support for all genuinely revolutionary movements on all continents.

Samora Machel informed about the tasks which the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is setting itself in the socio-economic development of the country.

During the discussion of international questions it was emphasized that there is every ground to say that the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are acting as associates, making a joint contribution to the general revolutionary process. It was pointed out that the imperialist circles continue to whip up tensions, to step up the arms race and are trying to prevent the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

There has been a tangible increase in the subversive activity of the imperialist powers against the progressive regimes. Leonid Brezhnev and Samora Machel have paid attention to the serious danger of Africa's being drawn into the imperialist military preparations, of the increased military activity on the aggressive forces in the regions of the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Leonid Brezhnev and Samora Machel pointed out that the Soviet Union and Mozambique advocate a deepening of detente, equal cooperation of states, and settlement of international problems on a just basis through negotiations.

The sides noted the steadily growing role of the states of Africa in the international arena--in the United Nations and the nonalignment movement.

In connection with the situation in the south of Africa, Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union attaches big importance to the victory of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe. At present, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, the order of the day is the liberation of the people of Namibia. Samora Machel stressed that the victory of the people of Zimbabwe represents a most important event of recent times in the south of Africa.

Leonid Brezhnev and Samora Machel emphasized that they regard the talks held as a new major step in the way of strengthening friendship between the parties and the peoples of both countries, which has a long and glorious tradition.

The talks were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere and they will be continued.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 17 Nov 80 in its report on the 17 November talks expands the list of those participating as follows:

["Soviet-Mozambique talks were held in the Kremlin today. The Soviet side at the talks was represented by: Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign minister; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union.

["The Mozambique side was represented by: Machel, president of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Chissano, member of the Permament Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, secretary of the Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs; Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party, minister of planning and agriculture; Mpfumo, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, air force commander."]

Brezhnev Kremlin Address

LD172342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the Soviet Union gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He was accompanied by members of the party and state delegation of Mozambique.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech at the dinner. He said: [announcer read]

Esteemed Comrade Samora Machel! Dear Friends and comrades. I cordially welcome the party and state delegation of Mozambique, led by Comrade Machel, president of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We ascribe great significance to the visit to Moscow of the eminent representatives of the courageous people of Mozambique, and its combat vanguard, the Frelimo Party. This visit is yet another proof of the constantly strengthening friendship between our peoples and countries, friendship which was born and tempered in the years of struggle for the liberation of Mozambique from its 500-year long colonial yoke.

It is a friendship which is strengthening with every day, now that the people of Mozambique under the leadership of their party is proceeding along the path of profound social and political transformations, defending the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism.

We are confident that Soviet-Mozambique relations have a big future. On the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation there is a widening and deepening of bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in the most varied areas. There is a fruitful development of contacts between our parties, the CPSU and Frelimo, and in international life we are cooperating as loyal comrades-in-arms in the struggle for peace, national liberation and the social progress of peoples.

Both our countries are acting decisively against the imperialist policy of oppression, exploitation, the flouting of sovereign rights of peoples, the policy of militarism and diktat. The whole of progressive Africa knows what a positive contribution to the strengthening of solidarity of freedom-loving peoples is being made by Mozambique, what support it is giving to the national liberation struggle of its African brothers.

For its part, the Soviet Union is trying unfailingly and consistently to make the African peoples genuine masters of their own fate, and to ensure that they themselves, without interference from outside determine the paths of their development. We support the striving of all peoples for a speedy elimination of the grave legacy of the colonial past. This year is the 20th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the historic declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. It was adopted at the initiative of the Soviet Union, other socialist states and a number of African countries.

Much has been achieved in the past 2 decades. Now almost the whole of Africa is independent. Only in the south of the continent is there still preserved a bridgehead of colonialism and racialism--a kind of anachronism in contemporary historical conditions, but an anachronism that is aggressive and dangerous.

The prospects of the struggle of the peoples of all continents for the consolidation of independence and social progress depend much on how the international situation as a whole is shaping up. Unfortunately, it has become significantly more complex. Imperialism is intensifying attempts to reverse the objective course of world development, hinder the strivings of the peoples for freedom and progress. That is a dangerous tendency. Before it is too late, peace-loving states should combine their efforts to prevent the world from sliding over the fatal brink, to put an end to the arms race, and to reliably ensure the security of the peoples.

As regards the Soviet Union, our position is clear and well known. We are for the preservation of detente, for its deepening, and for the peaceful and equitable cooperation of states. We do not threaten anyone, do not interfere or intend to interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples. And we would like other powers, too, to act in the same way. We are for the bringing into operation of all mechanisms for the peaceful and just settlement of international problems.

Much in the development of the international situation will, of course, depend on the position of the United States. A new president has now been elected there. I shall not dwell on what was said by him and his supporters and opponents in the heat of the election struggle. I can only state with full responsibility that any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the field of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will meet with a positive response on our part.

Our people are advancing toward the 26th Congress of their Communist Party with faith in the future. Following Lenin's behests, we shall continue stubbornly to defend the cause of peace and international security and strengthen our alliance with progressive forces throughout the world and solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples. And in this respect we intend in every way to develop friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo, between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the interests of the peoples of our countries, for the sake of the triumph of the noble ideals of freedom and progress.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposes a toast to the health of Comrade Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and eminent statesman of independent Africa, and all our guests from Mozambique! To the further strengthening of Soviet-Mozambican friendship, to the triumph of the cause of peace and the national and social liberation of the peoples.

The speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Samora Machel were heard with great attention and were greeted with prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Machel Kremlin Speech

LD171930 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--"Sixty years after the October Revolution real socialism has grown stronger in three continents and is now asserting itself in the fourth continent, in Africa", Samora Machel said. The president of Mozambique spoke today in the Kremlin at a dinner given in his honour. He is heading a party-and-state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique who arrived in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit.

"Practice shows", Samora Machel emphasized, "that history inexorably marches ahead, and imperialism and wars have to retreat in the face of the determination of the peoples and workers of the whole world. The cause of peace, national independence, progress, democracy and socialism is triumphant.

"The attempts that are observed today at reviving cold war, at unleashing a new spiral of the arms race and at intimidating the peoples by a show of force are doomed to failure. This is the old and known tactic of imperialism. It will delude no one. The peoples will put up a still stronger resistance to it. This has been illustrated by the success of the Olympic games in Moscow where the sportsmen of almost all countries were widely represented and were, despite the shameful attempts at boycott, the best sports results in the entire Olympic history were achieved.

"We attach much importance to the principles and practice of proletarian internationalism which is an integral part of our party's and the state's political line. We invariably come out in favour of strengthening the natural alliance between the socialist countries, national liberation and social movement of peoples and the working class, and the democratic forces of capitalist countries. As a non-aligned country we shall continue to promote the strengthening of the anti-imperialist and peaceful content of the non-aligned movement.

"Close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist states is an earnest of our triumph over economic backwardness," Samora Machel emphasized.

"Strong ties of cooperation have developed between us and the Soviet Union since the days of the Mozambique people's armed struggle for national liberation. The treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed between our states in 1977, is a major instrument of the development and strengthening of our cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"We regard cooperation between the developed socialist states and the socialist states the economies of which are in the stage of development as a decisive factor in strengthening the positions of socialism in the four continents".

Samora Machel described the Zimbabwe people's victory over colonialism and racism and the gaining of independence by them as a "major event for Africa and the whole of progressive mankind". The victory in Zimbabwe, he said, has created in southern Africa new prospects for peace and cooperation. It constitutes an inestimable stimulus to the intensification of struggle for the emancipation of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa and a decisive impulse in the struggle for attaining the economic independence of the countries of the region.

It is with great concern, Samora Machel went on to say, that we follow the development of the armed conflict involving Iraq and Iran. The conflict is being used by imperialist forces, by the United States of America, in the first place, for the consolidation of their bases and reinforcement of fleets in the Indian Ocean. This prevents the ocean from being turned into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons.

"The threat of imperialism's military interference in the Persian Gulf area, the military strengthening of the Zionist regime and the Camp David treachery--all are directed against the interests of the people of Palestine, the Arab peoples and the cause of peace as a whole. The struggle for peace and for detente in international relations thus becomes the most important and decisive task of all revolutionary and progressive forces of mankind."

Samora Machel expressed gratitude for the fraternal and warm welcome given to the delegation ever since it arrived in the capital of the Soviet Union. Over here, he emphasized, we feel at home, among comrades, in the same rank of fighters for the revolution, among the members of the great socialist family.

"We," Samora Machel said, "warmly greet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and the state, who is leading the homeland of socialism to great triumphs along the lines of building communism, the supreme goal of mankind. In the person of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev we greet an outstanding revolutionary leader, greet an internationalist who has made a great contribution to the development of the struggle for peace, national and social emancipation of the peoples, for progress and socialism throughout the world. And, finally, in the person of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we greet a friend of the Mozambique people, a comrade who personifies solidarity which is entertained toward us by the whole of the Soviet people, by Soviet internationalists, in particular, who together with us, often in difficult conditions, help us in the building of our Mozambique socialist motherland."

Samora Machel raised a toast: To the health of Leonid Brezhnev, to the health of all the leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state, to the fraternal relations between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU, to the unbreakable friendship between the Mozambique and Soviet peoples, to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two states, to proletarian internationalism, and to the triumph of peace and socialism.

Talks Continue

LD180924 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS --USSR-Mozambique negotiations were continued in the Kremlin today. Taking part in them are General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD171302 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--A new communication satellite Molniya-1 was launched by the Soviet Union on Sunday to maintain distant telephone and telegraph radio communication as well as transmission of national television programmes to the Orbita network of reception stations in the Soviet extreme north, Siberia, Far East and Central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,651 kilometers in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 640 kilometers in the Southern Hemisphere. The orbit has a period of 12 hours 16 minutes and an inclination of 62.3 degrees.

Apart from equipment to beam television programmes and maintain distant multichannel radio communications, the satellite carries command and measuring complex instrumentation as well as orientation, orbit correction and power-supply systems. The onboard equipment is functioning normally, communication sessions with the Molniya-1 satellite will be held as scheduled.

SALYUT-6 ORBITAL PARAMETERS SUCCESSFULLY ADJUSTED

LD181014 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--The orbital complex composed of the research station Salyut-6 and the freight transport ship Progress-11 is continuing the flight in an automatic regime.

Operations on refuelling the combined power unit of the station were completed on November 16. The processes of pumping compressed nitrogen from the tanks and filling them with fuel and oxidizer were carried out according to commands from the Mission Control Centre and with the help of onboard automatic equipment. All refuelling operations have been conducted for the first time without participation of a crew.

In keeping with the programme, further testing is continuing of the systems, equipment, and apparatuses of the Salyut-6 station in a prolonged space flight.

After the adjustment conducted today with the help of the transport craft's power unit, the parameters of the orbit of the complex are as follows: maximum distance from the earth's surface is 315 km, minimum--299 km, period of revolution is 90.5 minutes, inclination is 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric data, the flight of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-11 is proceeding normally.

26TH SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION DEPARTS LENINGRAD

LD171420 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 17 Nov 80

[text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--The Kapitan Markov diesel electric motor ship has set out from Leningrad on a long voyage to the Antarctica, carrying a research team of geologists and geophysicists and thousands of tonnes of scientific equipment, provisions and transport means for the 26th Soviet Antarctic expedition, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

The ship will have to carry out complex loading and unloading operations at the Druzhnaya base on a shelf glacier in the Weddell Sea and the Mirny, Molodyozhnaya and Novolaza-Pevskaya station, as well as make calls at ports in South America, Africa and Europe. In all the voyage will last eight months.

Several days later the Kapitan Markov will be followed by the Mikhail Somov research electric motor ship, which will visit several stations on the eastern Antarctic coast and also bring replacements for the Russkaya station personnnel in an area off the western Antarctica noted for arduous navigation in the ice.

Most of the expedition personnel will be taken to the Antarctica aboard the Bashkiria and Estonia liners which are no newcomers to the Antarctic shores. The Bashkiria has already put out from Odessa, and a total of eight ships will be taking part, while a part of the personnel will be airlifted via the Moscow-Antarctica bridge established early this year.

Of 1,400 researchers, seamen, flyers, mechanics-drivers and people of other occupations who will be working this coming summer season in southern polar latitudes some 300 will stay behind for the winter.

BRIEFS

STATE PRIZES TO AUTHORS--Moscow, 8 Nov (TASS)--A large group of authors has been awarded a USSR State Prize for 1980 for the capital work "Atlas Okeanov" ["Atlas of the Oceans"]. Among those so honored are people of the most varied professions--scientists, fishermen, naval officials. Their list is headed by Sergey Gorshkov, admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union. The atlas consists of two volumes. The first volume, which includes 302 maps, is devoted to the Pacific Ocean; the second is devoted to the Atlantic and Indian oceans. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0639 GMT 8 Nov 80 LD]

OIL, GAS CONFERENCE--Oil and gas exploration in the Far East warrants the combined efforts of scientists and specialists from various institutes and departments. It also warrants a single complex program, which will serve to pave the way for the more effective utilization of the work carried out by geologists and petroleum experts during the next 5-year plan. These are the conclusions which participants have reached at a practical scientific conference. The participants came from institutes and departments in Moscow, Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalinskya Oblast, Kamchatskaya Oblast and Magadanskya Oblast. This program must be developed next year and must encompass the whole range of work in the fields of geology, geophysics, oil drilling technology and economics. The conference acknowledged the necessity of boring several very deep holes, which will serve as a basis for resolving a series of oil exploration problems. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Nov 80 SK]

COMPUTER APPLICATION SESSION--The scientific council of the physical and technical problems of power engineering departments of the USSR and the Ukrainian academies of sciences met in Kiev on 12 November, during its all-union plenary session, to discuss the problems of increasing the efficiency of scientific research and design in electric energy production with the application of computer equipment. The session participants will examine the results of scientific and production activity in the field of developing computer equipment intended to increase the efficiency of designing and running large power production and transport facilities in the USSR, and will trace guidelines for further work. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 80 AU]

FIRST TYPHOON CLASS NUCLEAR SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

LD141027 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Report by naval correspondent Desmond Wetter: "30,000-tons Atom Sub Launched by Russia"]

[Excerpts] Russia has launched the first of the huge 30,000-ton Typhoon class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines at the Severodvinsk shipyard in the White Sea.

The submarine will be armed with 20 SS-N-18 missiles whose range of around 5,200 nautical miles is about 1,200 more than the latest American Trident missiles due to go to sea late next year.

The Russians have also recently completed two more Alpha class, nuclear torpedo armed submarines and are building one nuclear submarine a month. These can dive to 4,000 ft, twice the depth at which existing American nuclear submarines can operate.

The four or five Alpha class submarines now in service have titanium alloy hulls to withstand the enormous pressure at great depths. But they have apparently been suffering from leaks due to the Russians' unfamiliarity with this material.

NEW CLASS MISSILE CRUISER UNDERGOES SEA TRIALS

LD171535 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Desmond Wetter report: "Soviet Ship Unveiled"]

[Excerpt] The first of a new class of Russian missile cruisers, the Sovremennyy, is undergoing sea trials in the Black Sea.

She is believed to be about 14,000 tons and at least two more of the class are under construction. Nine missile and gunnery-control radars have been observed on board, but her armament is either retractable or has not yet been installed.

There is a position for anti-ship cruise missiles below the bridge, and she will also be equipped with SS-N-9 Siren ramjet missiles, which have a range with midcourse guidance by another ship, aircraft, or submarine, of some 150 miles. At the stern are a flight deck and a telescopic hangar for a Hormone anti-submarine helicopter. She is the first Russian warship to have such a hangar, an idea developed by the Italian Navy to save deck space.

MILITIA DAY MEETING ATTENDED BY PELSHE, SHCHELOKOV

LD171047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--Since the first days of the victory of Great October, the Soviet Militia has honorably borne the lofty title of representative of the people's power and has been vigilantly safeguarding public order, socialist property, state interests and Soviet people's rights and freedoms. This was emphasized at a ceremonial meeting devoted to Soviet Militia Day held in Moscow on 10 November.

In the presidium were A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR supreme soviets and the USSR and RSFSR councils of ministers; and representatives of the public.

Army General N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, spoke at the meeting. Those taking part in the meeting sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.